THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JULY, 1807.

To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled—The Fourth Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, chap. 47.; intituled, "An Act to appoint Commissioners to inquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public Business, in the Military Departments therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments."

When the exigencies of the state are great and pressing, they must be met by exertions correspondent in promptitude and diligence, commensurate also to the extent of the evils apprehended, and calculated to repel aggression of whatever kind or magnitude.

A wise foresight investigates the extent of probable disadvantages, and boldly faces the whole, without flattering itself into delusive security on any particular point. Defensive warfare, like the fortification of a great city, should embrace every part without exception; for, if any part be left undefended, that is most exposed to attack, and, in a sense, may be said to invite the enemy. Our sea-girt isle enjoys a natural fortification, but one which, though it adds to our security, while we are vigilant and powerful, would prove very fallacious, should we, as a people, remit our activity, or sleep on our arms. Nevertheless, to defend an extent of coast like that of Great Britain, is a work of difficulty, and requires the exertion of judgment and precaution in no ordinary degree. To judge of it properly, we must estimate the full power of our enemy, in his character, his resources, his natural, and his accidental abilities; and the safer error is, to overrate, rather than underrate, his advantages in these or other respects; since the mistake is less important, and its consequences less serious.

When Bonaparte, vexed that he could not delude us into that somnolency of which his wishes indulged the hope, determined to make us repent of what he was pleased to term our rashness, he drew down his troops to the coast of the Channel, and hutted them there. The public safety demanded that our own troops should be cantoned within such distances of each other, as would favour their being speedily assembled, in bodies sufficiently considerable for effectual resistance. But the towns on the coast did not afford conveniences for this purpose: calculated to contain their usual peaceful inmates, they were not capable of accommodating thousands of military men, with their attendants, stores, baggage, and vehicles, of every description. It became necessary, therefore, for the security of the maritime counties, to construct, in different districts, such places of reception for the troops, as the nature of the service required.

The very sudden determination to erect such dwellings, the urgent and almost instantaneous orders given in consequence, the necessity of constructing them at the same time, throughout the coast, produced such a competition of exertions, that every thing else in the building business was abandoned, in order to get these Barracks finished at a day prefixed. Whatever is planned and executed in haste, is seldom creditable to the parties concerned: of this truth the Barrack building business is an instance. At an immense advance of wages, all hands were assembled where wanted; the good and the bad, the diligent and the slothful, the honest and the knavish; and as the Principal could not

Daily Prices of STOCKS, 21st APRIL to 16th MAY, 1807.

be every where (we speak from unquestionable information), the jaunt was made up of full as much pleasure as labour, on the part of those who should have considered what stake the country had in their diligence, steadiness, and rectitude.

Beside the extraordinary exertion which was justified by circumstances, and would have been a waste of labour in ordinary times, to which must be added the profusion that attended the preparations, in order that no slack might retard the necessary operations, we know that the men pillaged the masters, and that, out of the abundance which they beheld, they charitably saved the contractors the expense of removing a great part of what might have remained. By these, and other *sufferings*, the contractors' bills were greatly augmented; and when those who hold the purse of the nation were consulted on the question of paying the demands made on it, the magnitude of the sums was, with great propriety, referred to a Commission to examine and report, and one of these reports forms the article before us.

If this were the first of a series, we might think ourselves justified in entering somewhat at large into the subject of it; but as this is the *fourth* which has been presented by the Committee, whatever importance may be attached to it, and however creditable it may be to those from whose diligence it is derived, we shall be permitted to rest contented with a mere summary view of its contents. We cannot, however, but accept the opportunity of congratulating our country on the exercise of that wisdom by which this Committee was instituted, and on the choice of the members who compose it. Their labours are not to be valued solely by what this volume contains; they have benefitted their country by their investigations of what is past, and by the effect which their conduct will produce on future occasions of a like nature. To trace evils to their source, is among the most effectual services which can be rendered to the public: it requires, at the same time, diligence and perseverance, integrity and ingenuity, fortitude and rectitude, with a clear perception of the concatenation of things, a faculty which does not fall to the lot of every individual, nor is it acquirable in every walk of life. The evils which are prevented by a consideration of what investigation others have undergone, are numerous and important; and the prevention of them must unquestionably be placed to the account of institutions like the present. The benefits accruing from such examinations, are no less effectual in preventing misconduct, than in detecting past failings.

The Committee divides its report into various inquiries; as, 1. by what authority buildings were erected; 2. in what manner the directions given for that purpose have been carried into effect by the Barrack Department.

It appears that many directions were given *verbally*, or with less attention to forms than might be expected at a time when business was less urgent.

The Committee also examine, 1. the sites of buildings, and the agreements for the purchase or hire of them; 2. the plans and specifications; 3. the agreements or contracts for building; and, 4. the modes of ascertaining the costs of the buildings, with the checks and controul on the same to prevent frauds on the public, and of making up and settling the builder's accounts.

We cannot enter into these particulars. It appears that, in some instances, orders were not given till the month of August; and the time was so short for erecting the buildings, that the crop of corn on the ground was not suffered to be gathered in. This was in Scotland, where the harvest is seldom very early.

Speaking of a spot of ground, which, for want of a better, was occupied for a short time only, the Committee attribute "the hasty and inaccurate manner in which this business was conducted, to the very uncommon pressure for barrack accommodation in the autumn of the year 1803." The Defence Act had not then passed. The Barracks were, of course, built of wood, not only because such could be erected in one-sixth part of the time which brick or stone buildings would have required, but because "there is an impossibility of occupying brick or stone Barracks for some time after they are finished." This reason must have applied with equal force to the vast body of Barracks building at the same instant, when every consideration was made to give way to the necessity of expedition. If the workmanship of these edifices had been good, perhaps the price paid for them

need to have been little regretted; but, it appears, that the unskilful hands did much injury, by their ignorance and carelessness in the execution of them. In fact, the repairs required by some of them, after a year or two, amounted to considerable sums. Unfortunately, also, the season proved uncommonly wet and rainy, so that the necessity of accommodating the troops was more urgent, while the disadvantages to the workmen were more oppressive.

Mr. Copland, in particular, states, that,

Soon after the commencement of the buildings, the season set in extremely unfavourable, and turned out to be the wettest remembered for years; from October the 16th to December the 16th it rained almost without intermission, and the ground being a clayey soil, from the continual carting upon it, became very soon in a state scarcely to be conceived. It was covered with mire in parts from two to three feet deep, and required from 12 to 16, and even 20 horses, to draw a waggon load of bricks on to the field. In digging the ground in this state, it would frequently fall in three or four times.

In order to enable the workmen to get from one part of the ground to the other, it became necessary to lay planks and boards, at times to the number of 3 to 4000, to walk upon. There boards were from time to time broken by the carts, and as often replaced.

The frost and short days succeeded this wet weather, and were followed by snow, during which changes, different sets of tools were furnished to the labourers, at a great expense.

Whoever has had occasion, by experience, to acquire a knowledge of the building business, needs no illustration of the little dependence which is to be placed on the *estimates*, furnished before a work is undertaken. The difference between estimated value and the real cost of a building, is usually sufficiently perplexing to the unwary. In fact, we have repeatedly had occasion to consider this as some disgrace to the art, in private practice; and if we did not know that architects, when they have occasion to estimate *for themselves*, are subject to the same fallacy, we should be at a loss for an honourable explanation of this ordinary occurrence.

This circumstance, however, occupies a large share of the attention of the committee; and, in a case like the present, where many thousands of pounds are depending, every thing called on them for a full and decisive investigation of the matter. This forms the principal part of the present report; and the perseverance of the committee in examining into it, does infinite honour to their sagacity, patience, and resolution.

The establishment of barracks may be of importance to the nation, but buildings of this description cannot fail of being unpleasant neighbours to individuals. Gentlemen whose parks and grounds are cut to pieces by *works* carried through them, or, on whose plantations, (the nurselings perhaps of generations!) *defenses* of various descriptions are erected, and a numerous body of soldiery distributed, do not receive an adequate compensation for the loss of their enjoyments when the mere value of the land is paid to them. And whatever order may be maintained in military institutions, they contribute very little to the morality of a tenantry, or the tranquillity of the adjacencies. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the land selected for barracks should be valued at at a high rate by the owners: to say nothing of that disposition to take advantage of the necessities of others which prevails too generally in the human mind. It appears from this report that that principle was sufficiently active among those who were required to part with their property whether from a time, or in perpetuity. Whatever *simulations* and mistakes have attended different branches of the subject, have been examined and exposed by the committee; and the result of their labours is greatly to the advantage of the public. We shall not state particulars as they are before another tribunal, but merely add our tribute of acknowledgment to that which is due from the nation at large.

The practical benefits of the British constitution appear to great advantage in the proceedings of institutions like that the labours of which are before us. We remark in the examinations an attention to accuracy, with a ready reception of further information and explanation which is highly honourable to the impartiality of the committee. It is sufficiently evident from the tenor of their report that existing circumstances required examination. It is evident, too, that the committee was not satisfied with every elucidation which they received of the transactions under their examination: but they draw no

inferences; they state the facts, and waive the preponderance which the expression of their opinion might have produced on the minds of their constituents. A respect this, to liberty, the laws and persons, which perhaps would hardly have been found in any other state in Europe.

The committee have taken the opportunity to recommend a more orderly distribution of the duties of the barrack office; and indeed it appears that there is sufficient occasion for simplifying and regulating this establishment: an establishment to which circumstances have given an importance that would have startled our forefathers, jealous as they were of British liberty, and to which, to say truth, the ears of their descendants are but lately, and barely, reconciled.

We have had occasion repeatedly to call the attention of our readers to the nature and extent of the exertions made under the direction of Queen Elizabeth, and her Council, for the security of the British isles, when threatened by the then predominating power of Europe: but, that danger was distant compared with the present, it was subject to greater uncertainties of winds and waves, and it presented many more opportunities for attack, interruption, and defeat. When the inconsiderate talk of greater rancour in the heart of our present enemy, they are ignorant that Philip II. added to personal pique the bitterness of religious animosity: that he esteemed himself to be the support and dependence of the Catholic church, and that his bigotry could not fail of being exasperated to the utmost, by the mortifications he had received from the conduct of the *Protestant* Queen. Greater enmity c nnot exist, than existed in the King of Spain; but Buonaparte may possess superior opportunities of putting his plans into execution, and he may *suddenly* effect that which would be absolutely impossible to a more regular and consequently a more lengthened attempt. Under these circumstances we do not hesitate in repeating, what we have already stated, that our duty is vigilance, circumspection, and alacrity: not deterred by obstacles, nor, what is much more dangerous, diverted by trifles, from ensuring the safeiy of our country, let us cherish that union of heart and hand, the prevalence of which is the most favourable indication of our continued security, prosperity, and dignity.

. . . . . .

As as instance of the magnitude of the concerns implicated in this enquiry, we quote the following statement from this Report.

Mr. Nash's valuation, founded on grounds highly favourable to the builder, does not much exceed £177,000 for the whole of the works executed by Mr Copland in the Isle of Wight. But Mr. Copland has already received £189,000 in advance for these works; and in the general statement of his account with the barrack office, he calculates the value of them at £200,202, which, in his examination of 11th November, he says, will be probably exceeded in his bill by upwards of £10,000. Anticipating therefore, as it should seem, the result of Mr. Nash's investigation, Mr. Copland tells us in his answer to our 86th question, on the 12th November last, "that he conceives there are "works and charges, he should think, to "the amount of from £80 to 90,000, of "which the barrack office can have no "account, except from papers and docu-"ments in his possession."

The Committee further observe, that

If we are right in the opinion that these statements, under all the circumstances, should have been very strictly investigated at the barrack office, we are sorry to remark that we have abundant reason for believing the office has been very negligent in this respect. In the first place, we cannot find on the face of any one of these statements, that the least deduction has been made at the office, either on account of over-value put on the work, or of overcharge for freight, carriage, day labour, &c.: (though, in the statements on which advances were made for other barracks, this appears to have been sometimes done); on the contrary, every statement, with all its various items, appears in these respects to have been admitted to its fullest extent. This circumstance of itself, in a case in which the sums in the statements exceed £200,000, sufficiently establishes, we think, the remark we have made; and in the next place we observe, that one large sum in these statements has been undoubtedly twice brought to account by Mr. Copland, and admitted at the barrack office; and we have grounds for believing that this has been done in one or two other instances.

To this report are annexed two appendixes, one referring to an error in the account of General Delancy, the other to extra prices paid to Mr. Davison for coals.

We hope that these enquiries will be continued, free from the interference or perversion of party.

The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome, stated in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation of that Diocese in 1806. By Shute, Bishop of Durham. Hatchard, &c. London. 1807.

Remarks on a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, by Shute, Bishop of Durham, sm. 8vo. Keating, London. 1807.

Two Dissertations addressed to a Friend, recommended to the perusal of the Advocates for extending the power of the Roman Catholics in this Country. By a Clergyman. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Bickerstaff, London. 1807.

The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church. By the Rev. John Lingard, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 750. price 16s. Newcastle printed, Keating, London. 1806.

CERTAINLY we are decided friends to Catholic emancipation, — that is, we desire the emancipation of Catholics from the errors of superstition, and the dread attending pontifical dominion; from the extra-scriptural decisions of the church, and from the substitution of human authority in religious matters, instead of the explicit appointments of the great author of our holy religion. It would have given us unfeigned pleasure, had we beheld any respectable proportion of the zeal, the efforts, and the expence, which have been displayed on a late occasion, directed to the instruction of the populace, to the amendment of their hearts, manners, and lives: to their real edification in the principles of holiness, and to their advancement in the true dignity of men, and the true liberty of Christians. We are far from wishing to include in one sweeping censure, the whole of the Catholic population among us: we know that it contains many individuals of truly liberal minds, and whose wishes coincide with our own: but, we cannot in this commendation include the whole of the professors of that religion. Confined within the pale of their own church: accustomed to regard themselves exclusively as elect to salvation, and terrified by the idea of becoming the subjects of church censures, they dare not individually think for themselves; or if they do, they so far oppose the restrictions of their spiritual superiors; and be it remembered that these censures, however they may be contemned by the judicious, are of great moment to those who by habit have been accustomed to revere them. But, we must not judge of the state of the Catholic church from what is practised in Britain, or even in Ireland; neither, to say truth, is the *present* state of that church, a fair representation of what it heretofore was: many of the grosser practices of its members have been suffered to subside into oblivion, and what was formerly pleaded for with unabateable vehemence, is now beheld with regret by the successors of its former advocates. Those who have seen, as we have, the system of Catholicism under different situations, will justify us, when we describe it as being very different in its *complete* establishment from what it is under a state of depression. Nevertheless, we must determine its character, not from what we behold where it is tolerated, but from what it is where paramount. All sects of religion would triumph if they could: is the Catholic religion, where triumphant, recommended by those excellencies which render it acceptable to a rational mind? Could it be suddenly re-established in Britain, as it flaunted in the days of Chaucer, would it be sure of meeting the acceptance of the candid and unbiassed? Could we suddenly be transported to a view of Italy in the days of Julius II, or Sixtus V. what verdict would a cool philosophic enquirer after truth pass upon it? and if it failed of convincing our reason, what should induce us to accept it? Authority? but, will any well informed Catholic rest the cause of his religion on authority?—We answer for the body of English Catholics, that were this *all* which they supposed could be pleaded for the church to which they adhere, they would spurn the very idea of being shackled by such a pitiful principle. The writers of this church consult their prudence in keeping the question of authority in the background. Whenever they appeal to scripture and reason, we shall do them every justice to which impartial criticism is competent; whereas, the plea of authority is enough to effect the dismissal of their cause with indignation, if it will not justify even contempt.

We are not therefore really displeased that late events have called out the able pens of the Catholic persuasion; for although no Catholic will dare to delineate a *complete* picture of his church, yet by what he thinks proper to omit, we may guess within a little at the actual state of the Romish religion among us.

The venerable Bishop of Durham in the course of the last year, at the visitation of his diocese, thought proper to remind his clergy of the reasons which induced the reformers to separate from the see of Rome. The solemnity of his address, enforced by the consideration that it probably was, considering his time of life, the last which he should give them, added to the weight and importance of his sentiments. His Lordship published this Charge, not only in quarto, as is usual, but in the form of a small pamphlet, for more extensive circulation. It has, as might be expected, received a reply, and from a writer well versed in the subject: to these opponents we shall first direct our attention. The learned Bishop says,

In the important concern of public worship, the Romish Church and our Dissenters have taken the opposite extremes. The Romanists have oppressed the simplicity of the Gospel, under a load of ostentatious pageantry. They have carnalized the ordinances of God by impure and unauthorised admixtures. Our Dissenters, on the contrary, in reforming the reformed, have been led, by their zeal to simplify and innovate, into many indecent and unscriptural habits. They have deprived religious worship of many interesting auxiliaries, without adding any thing to its spirit and its truth.

The zeal of both parties in support of their own system should teach us a lesson of diligence in ours. The zeal of the Romanist, especially, should operate as a strong caution against indifference to the corruptions of their Church. The indulgences granted to them of late years should not, in our minds, relax the force of those principles on which the Reformation was founded. We must not suffer our supineness to become an occasion of reproach to us, that the venerable Fathers of the Reformed Church have sacrificed their lives in vain.

The reasons of our separation from the Church of Rome rest not in trifling concerns of external dicipline, but on points essential to the purity of the Christain Faith, or highly important to the interests of morality, and the due advancement of religious knowledge. Our Church separated from the Romanists, because the doctrines and ordinances of their Church were derogatory,

1. From the honour of God the Father;
2. From the mediatorship of the Son; and
3. From the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit;
4. Because by authorising the sale of indulgences and pardons they encouraged the most scandalous irregularities of life;
5. Because both by performing the services of the Church in Latin, and by locking up the Scriptures in the same language, they violated the express command of Holy Writ, and obstructed the diffusion of Christain Knowledge.

The first charge the Bishop supports by instancing the introduction of images into the church;—"the experience of every age and nation, abundantly demonstrates that idolatry is the inevitable consequence:"—the chicanery of suppressing the second commandment, and dividing the tenth to make up the number, ten. The second charge is supported by exposing the worship of the Virgin, of angels, and saints, the imposition of penances, transubstantiation, and the withholding the cup from the laity. The stress laid by the Romish church on external and ritual performances,—the sale of indulgences and pardons, the performance of the public services of religion in an unknown tongue, and the secreting of the scriptures, follow in support of the other charges.

The recollection of these reasons should be sufficient to inspire us with gratitude to the pious, learned, and magnanimous Fathers of the Reformation. It should make us careful to prevent the contagion of erroneous and pernicious institutions; and zealous to maintain our national Church, which it has cost so much learning, and so many lives, to establish.

The desolating fury of the French Revolution has driven into this country numerous societies of the Romish Church. The Christian spirit of our Church, and the lenity of our laws, have encouraged them to settle in this land of charity and freedom. The education which the English Catholics used to seek in foreign countries, they now have it in their power to obtain at home, in ample seminaries of their own communion. Various other civil privileges and indulgences have within these few years been granted them by the Legislature.

It becomes an urgent duty on the Ministers of the Church of England to guard it, as far as in them lies, against any ill con-

sequences, which may be likely to result from this apparent encouragement of institutions, which they must condemn on principles of truth and conscience, and of fidelity to their profession. I therefore earnestly recommend to you frequently to dwell in your discourses on the indispensable duty of observing the whole law unmutilated and unaccommodated to our own usages; on the purity and spirituality of Christian worship;—on the one sacrifice of Christ once offered,—on the inefficacy of all other means of atonement for sin;—on Christ, the only Mediator and Intercessor;—on the duty of searching the Scriptures; and of diffusing the knowledge of them among the poor;—on the sole infallibility of God, and of his written revelation.

To these, the author of the Remarks more particularly directs his attention. To the first charge he answers,

Let him interrogate the first Catholic child of ten years of age, whom he may chance to meet in the streets, whether it be lawful to worship images; and he will receive for answer: "No, by no means, for they can neither "hear, nor see, nor help us." * I never yet met with any so ignorant, as to pay adoration to either images or pictures.

This, then, is one instance, for we are accepting our remarker's words as true, in which the modern doctrines of the church of Rome have received advantage from the principles of Protestantism. This writer well knows, that formerly, the images of saints were worshipped, without any reserve of any kind; that the crosses which stood in our church yards "were *worshipped by the parisshens there, as crosses be comonly worshipped in other chirche yardes.*" † That no longer ago than 1683, Imbert, the prior of Gascony was prosecuted for teaching the people that in the ceremony of adoring the cross, practised on Good Friday, they were *not to adore the wood*, but Christ, who was crucified on it. The parish curate, on the contrary, told them, it was *the wood! the wood!* they were to adore. And, to prove the sense of the church, Imbert was cited before the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, suspended from his functions, and all but excommunicated. But we presume, that the remarker never was out of his own country. Else he might have seen many persons in the same church worshipping each a different image, but not one of them the image of Christ: he might have seen how dangerous it would have been to have withheld his worship from the miraculous Madonna of Florence,* or the *Salvatoris Imaginem Veronicæ* of Rome; the more than miraculous *image* impressed on a handkerchief: nor would any distinction of *dulia* and *hyperdulia* have availed him. This remark, then, is calculated for Britain, exclusively.

The objection against transubstantiation, the remarker parries, by appealing to the express words of Christ, *this is my body*—forgetting that then Christ must have had *two* bodies, one of which was held in the hands of the other. He affirms that the decalogue is the same in Catholic prayer books as in Protestant prayer books: we have seen it so. He vindicates prayers to the saints, by saying that *from the saints is asked neither grace nor salvation.* At this we confess our astonishment: What are all the hymns to the Virgin which we have perused, wherein the person praying intreated *grace* and *salvation?* We have seen with our eyes, we have heard with our ears, innumerable contradictions to this assertion of the remarker, and we greatly wonder that he should hazard it. On the subject of penance, he adverts with some dexterity to the expression of St. Paul, who *chastised*, or tamed, his body, and brought it into subjection: and if he could have proved that St. Paul did this *literally*, and with a view to the "*saving of his soul in the day of the Lord*," he would have done much more than we have ever seen proved on the subject.

On the denial of the cup, he appeals not only to the practice of the "Latin, but also to that of the Greek church, on several days of the year," and to various others—but, we wish that he, who a few pages before, had been so very scrupulous on the express words of scripture, and of St. Paul, were now only half as attentive and had produced Scripture and St. Paul in support of this denial; for there lies no exception to the words of the latter, 1. Cor. xi. "as *often* as ye drink this cup."——Speaking of ritual performances, our author remarks,

* Cath. Catechism, 1. Command.

† Archæol. xiii. 192.

* Memorie Istoriche della Miraculosa Immagine, &c. Flor. 1714.

In religion they are necessary to attract curiosity, stimulate languor, and fix attention. The experience of ages shews, that without them every profession of religious worship, though it may be kept alive by the cordials of wealth and distinction, must yet subside into a state of torpor and indifference. If the zealous prelate wish for a spiritual religion, he may congratulate himself on the completion of his wish. With the general state of the diocese of Durham, I cannot be so well acquainted as his Lordship, who resides on the spot (at least I suppose so, from his late solicitude in favour of the bill to enforce the residence of the clergy): but if it resemble that of the other dioceses in this kingdom, there are few, very few Protestants, whose minds rest on outward and carnal observances The solitude of the churches testifies, that if they worship at all, they worship in spirit alone. They may indeed perform their religious duties in a spiritual and *invisible* manner; corporal attendance, and external observance, they certainly disdain.

We decline all observations on the unhandsome insinuation contained in this extract: but, *e. gr.* we would ask, by what instead of ritual observances, do the methodists, and some other sects among us, banish that state of torpor and indifference which this writer so justly dreads? In answering the accusation of holding the *merit* of good works, the remarker slily shifts his ground, and inculcates the *utility* of good works. Now we hold the *utility* of good works, as strongly as any body ought to do. but the justificatory *merit* of good works in the sight of God, for which the reward of eternal life may be *claimed*, is a doctrine contrary to godliness: yet if so, what becomes of the treasury of merit of which the church is the proprietor? As to indulgences, he speaks to Britons: those who have seen foreign parts must be excused from entire assent to his statement. We should have been glad if instead of vindicating prayers in an unknown tongue, by the example of others, he had promised his endeavours to remove this evil, which is diametrically opposite to scripture: are there no Catholics who would take a pleasure in enabling the people to understand what they pray for?

As to the seclusion of the Bible from the people, the fact is undeniable: and we ourselves have been the innocent cause of a heavy penance to a Catholic old woman, whom we recommended to consult the New Testament on a particular subject, yet it was a *Catholic* copy she perused; procured with great difficulty at a catholic bookseller's. Is it true, that among the emigrant clergy, many thousands had never seen even their own vulgate? and that the university of Oxford bestowed that invaluable blessing, the New Testament, on 2000 of those reverend pastors, &c.? Is it true, that abroad the Bible is a *prohibited* book? After all, we must praise the skill of this writer who has *omitted* with great judgment; unluckily, we happen to know what information should supply the omissions. His work may confirm the young catholic in the opinions of his ancestors: it will not mislead any protestant who understands the principles of his profession.

The two "Dissertations" are written under an evident apprehension of the increase of popery. With the author of "The Fashionable World Displayed," the writer dreads the Romish distribution of Sunday—"morning solemnity and evening licentiousness."

We shall not so much review this work, as suffer it to describe itself. It is addressed to a person who had lately quitted the Protestant religion for the Catholic; but is rather calculated to deter others, than to reclaim the wanderer. We shall extract a passage or two in which the *present* state and opinions of the Catholics are described.

Speaking of the duty of enquiring after truth, the writer says:

In the next place, you say that ignorant people are not as capable of judging as Doctors, &c. which is certainly true. But then of this we are assured by the word of God, that where much is given, much will be required; where little is given, less will be expected in proportion.

A much better answer would have been the words of the apostle: "my dearly beloved, flee from idolatry. I speak as to wise men, *judge ye what I say.*"

It is a melancholy observation, that in such countries as are still under the influence of bigotry and popish power, those abominable deceptions, which disgrace human nature, are still practised with astonishing success. The truth of this assertion will be substantiated by the following relation, which was lately copied from a periodical publication, Nov. 1804.

"The remains of St. Afra were lately "found at Augsburgh. She had been a "priestess of Venus in the ages of pagan

" idolatry, but embraced the christian religion, with her three maids. A festival " was instituted at Augsburgh on the discovery of her remains, which lasted eight " days, and ended on Sunday, the 29th of " last month. During the celebration, the " skeleton of the saint was publicly exposed " in a glass case, for the veneration of the " Roman catholic believers. Some devout " ladies of Augsburgh had presented the " saint with large diamond rings, golden " chains for her neck, and a silver crown of " laurel, covered with pearls, for which they " took receipts, enabling them to reclaim " their presents, in case that patroness of the " bishoprick of Ausburgh should be at any " time secularized. During the feast, there was " an immense concourse of people from the " neighbourhood, particularly from Bavaria; " at least one hundred thousand people came " from ten to twenty hours journey. The " great silver offering dish, which was placed " before the glass case of the saint, filled so " rapidly with the donations of the devotees, " that the monks were obliged to empty it " several times in a day. A sermon was " preached every day, painting in the most " glowing colours the heroic martyrdom of " that great sinner (since she was a priestess " of Venus before her conversion), the " miracles she had hitherto performed, and " the great benefits she had conferred for " these 1500 years upon the city and bishop- " rick of Augsburgh; lamenting, at the " same time, that the Protestant inhabitants " could not enjoy her efficacious intercession " with the Almighty. A papal indulgence was " affixed to the porch of the church, pro- " mising forgiveness of sins out of the treasure " of grace of the church for two hundred days, " to all the faithful who should confess their " sins, take the sacrament, and earnestly pray " to God for the eradication of all heresies. A " very productive collection was made among " the Roman catholic citizens to defray the " expenses of the feast; and a superb sarco- " phagus is preparing to present the bones of " St. Afra next year."

Indulgences are almost unknown in England; but if a ship load of them were taken on board some catholic vessel, they would do much towards repressing any progress, which might be feared from popery.

Villiers, in his *Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation*, by Luther, p. 336, says, " Gregory the VII. may have ascribed " to himself the origin of indulgences; of " those pardons for another life, whatever " crimes might be committed in this; of " those bills of exchange on heaven, for " which in the end the pope paid so dearly " on earth; and the traffic in which, carried " to a disgusting excess, became the first " accidental cause of Luther's reformation."

Bishop Porteus, in his *Brief Refutation*, says, " I have now in my custody a plenary " indulgence, granted for a small piece of " gold, at Rome, this very year, to an abso- " lute stranger, for himself, for his kindred " to the third degree, and to thirty persons " more, for whose names a proper blank is " left in the instrument."

A recent instance lately occurred at Cork, in Ireland, the substance of which I have here inserted, as extracted from a public print, dated September 18th, 1805, which clearly proves that the old leaven of persecution is still treasured up in the church of Rome.

The following are the facts of this very curious case, which was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Day, and a special jury, at the last Cork assizes.

A baker of the name of Donovan brought an action against the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, vicar general to Dr. Coppinger, titular bishop of Cork, and Roman catholic parish priest of Clonakilty. The damages were laid at five hundred pounds. It appeared on the trial, that a subscription had been set on foot by the priest, for the purpose of building a Roman catholic chapel. Donovan was ordered to pay, as his affixed quota, the sum of sixteen shillings and threepence, which he accordingly did. He was afterwards called upon to pay nine shillings; this sum he likewise paid, but observed at the same time, that he was very poor, and that he could not afford it. A third demand was made on him by the priest, of sixteen shillings, which Donovan refused to comply with. On Donovan's going to mass the following Sunday, he was asked by the priest, whether he would pay the sixteen shillings or not? he answered, that he was not able. The priest rejoined, " I will settle you." Terrified at this observation, Donovan sent by his wife sixteen shillings to the house of the priest, who refused then to take less than two guineas. On the following Sunday, the priest cursed from the altar, all those who had not paid their demands towards building the chapel. Donovan went on the next holiday to mass, and was formally excommunicated, and the people denounced, as cursed and contaminated, if they should deal, or hold any communication with him. This threat was so effectual, that no one of the country people would sell a sod of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and Donovan could not even sell, in his own name, such flour or stock as lay on his hands. Reduced almost to despair from his forlorn situation, the baker went in a white sheet to the chapel, as a voluntary penance, and asked pardon of God and the priest for his disobedience, and was there, by the priest, desired to attend him to his house, where he again demanded from him the two

guineas, which Donovan assured him he could not possibly make up. The excommunication was therefore continued in full force against him, and he was consequently obliged to shut up his house. The above facts were incontrovertibly proved by two unwilling witnesses. The jury, composed equally of protestants and catholics, after a very able charge from the learned judge, found a verdict for the plaintiff of fifty pounds damages, and sixpence costs.

We now direct our attention to a work of considerable learning and information, calculated to promote the catholic cause, and intended to reconcile the mind of the reader to the practices of popery, by shewing, that these *beneficial* customs entered into the religion of our forefathers, and that they may claim the purest motives for their institution, as well as the sanction of deep antiquity for their establishment. The author manifests considerable industry, an unusual share of skill in his *admissions* and *omissions*, with much of that turn for calling offensive things by inoffensive names, which formerly would have been denominated jesuitical. If we were to grant the whole which Mr. Lingard modestly requests, it would by no means follow, that the religion of Rome was the religion of the gospel: and *we* beg leave to adhere to the latter, whatever be the dogmata of the former. We are however led to infer, that there is more wisdom in the observation of Solomon than we had before perceived, "Say not that the former days were *wiser* than these:" for though we acknowledge they were in some things wise, yet we need not go beyond the volumes before us to prove that in others they were foolish.

Supposing the present day, then, to possess but an equal proportion of common sense naturally, with what fell to the lot of Saxon thanes, or eorls, a thousand years ago, we shall presume to think that it is much better cultivated, and much more highly improved, than that of our warlike ancestors; whence we infer, also, that if they patronized institutions which suited their state and circumstances, a change of state and circumstances may render their institutions exceedingly improper in modern days, and utterly unfit for present encouragement. The author opens his work with a few hints on the original introduction of christianity into our island. It did not suit him to pursue the inquiry, because, if he had once admitted that it was established here by the authority and directions of St. Paul, he would have been reduced to the dire necessity of justifying the opposition of the British christians to the tenets and injunctions of Augustine, who was sent on his mission by the Pope. We are restrained by no such fear; and therefore think ourselves at liberty to examine that question, or any other, and to suffer the preponderance of truth on which ever side it may take place.

In another part of this number, p. 841, the reader may see what evidence, (not before investigated) we have found, in proof that the disciples of St. Paul were the first planters of christianity in Britain: Mr. L. considers the Triades as very questionable authority; he admits, however, that the christian faith was publicly professed in Britain, before the close of the second century: and that the edict of Diocletian against the christians, was enforced in our island, though only partially. He places Alban, Julius, and Aaron, at the head of our British saints: but wisely omits *Amphibolus*, who once was venerated no less than Alban. He describes the opposition of the British christians to the Romish mode of calculating Easter as contumacious: "they boldly, but *ignorantly*, replied, that they had received their customs from their forefathers——whose doctrine they considered as their most valuable inheritance." They pleaded *miracles* too in their behalf; but here the Romans infinitely surpassed them, and won a decided victory over them, by means of a *miracle*; for when the British priests, poor fools! could not restore eye-sight to one who had lost it, Austin accomplished it *instanter!* But this edifying story the author has withheld from his readers. In this manner, selecting what answers his purpose, and omitting what he knows would be laughed at, objecting to the competency, or the impartiality of the most esteemed writers among protestants, Mr. L. contrives to place the superstitions of Rome in a tolerable light. Some of the beneficial institutions, which we take a pleasure in believing should be attributed to clerical interference, he sets in a very favourable point of view, and he thinks that they were well suited to remedy not a few of the evils which accrued from the barbarity of the times.

He has drawn a terrible picture of the Saxon savage; but it has too many traits of resemblance. The ferocity of this nation of warriors was soon softened under the mild influence of the gospel, and the acquisition of religious knowledge opened the way to humanity, equity, and wisdom. Mr. L. vindicates Pope Gregory in his investiture of Augustine with jurisdiction over, not only the bishops of the Saxons, whom he had appointed, but over the bishops of the Britons also, over whom he had no natural interest or right. The author justifies this, by observing, that his predecessor Celestine had done the same among the Scots: the proper inference would have been, the danger of suffering the *first* instance of papal presumption, since that might be used to vindicate a second.

The protest of the British clergy against this assumed authority of the Romish Pontiff (Spelman. Concil. ad Ann. 601) is misdoubted by our author, and is "*said* to betray its origin by the modernism of its language."——But he takes care to *add* the principle of submission to papal sway, though Bede has not enumerated it among the demands of Augustine. It is, however, certain, that Augustine obtained no dominion over the minds of the Britons, they having derived their christianity from competent authority in another line: but the Saxons being converted heathen, and consequently, inadequate judges of what was proposed to them, submitted to whatever it pleased their spiritual father to institute.

On this ground, then, we take leave of any controversy with the catholic church: what might be proper enough for these new converts is, and would be, improper for us: if they erected monasteries, they were surrounded by war, and had no better mode of securing *some* peace and *some* literature: if they acknowledged the Pope as their head, it is a privilege we have no disposition to envy them; if they paid their *Rome scot* and their *Peter pence*, so be it; but the inference is not legitimate, that therefore we are bound to do the same: we would as soon pay *Danegelt*. Our author is at perfect liberty to hint at miracles of *speaking crucifixes*, though he dare not avow them frankly:* he may maintain the duty of celibacy in the priesthood, if he thinks proper, but we shall think that the clear indications in scripture of several of the apostles and early evangelists being married, are decisive against his principles, and we shall believe too that the privilege of sanctuary has no support from the gospel. He may find confession among the Anglo-Saxons, he may find penance, prayers for the dead, veneration of relics, pilgrimages, and ordeals: but we beg permission to leave them wherever found, and to pity those who can persuade themselves that the genuine principles of the gospel can so much as endure such practices. Nevertheless we shall transcribe a few extracts from these volumes, partly as specimens of the author's style, partly as curious accounts of ancient manners; the perusal of which is always gratifying, and the pictures which they present are not seldom highly honourable to our open-hearted ancestors.

It should seem that the disposition to part freely with their money is derived to Englishmen from their Saxon forefathers, for our author informs us, that "England was not the only theatre on which the Saxon Kings and nobles displayed their regard for the ministers of religion. In their frequent pilgrimages to the tombs of the apostles [at Rome], they were careful to visit the most celebrated churches on the continent, and to leave behind them numerous evidences of their liberality. Before the close of the eighth century, the monastery of St. Denis, in the neighbourhood of Paris, was possessed of extensive estates on the coast of Sussex:* to the presents of the Saxon princes several of the churches originally established in Armorica by the fugitive Britons were indebted for their support:† and the munificence of Alfred has been gratefully recorded by the archbishop of Rheims; that of Canute by the canons of St. Omers"‡ But Rome was the great

* Why not quote at once the distich in Brompton, (Chron. p. 179)

Humano more crux præsens edidit ore
Cælitus effata, quæ perspicis hic subarata.

In human voice and living speech
The cross you view spoke audibly,
The heavenly decisions, which
Inscribed upon the wall you see.

* Dublet, Ant. St. Dion. apud Alf. Tom. ii. p. 650, 656.

† Malm. de pont. l. v. p. 363.

‡ Wisel, Asser. p. 126. Encom. Emmæ. p 173.

object of their liberality.....The munificence of Ethelwulf is particularly described by Anastasius, an eye-witness. During the year of his residence in Rome, he spread around him with profusion the treasures which he had brought from England. To the pontiff, Benedict III, he gave a crown of pure gold weighing four pounds, two cups and two images of the same precious metal, a sword tied with pure gold, four Saxon dishes of silver gilt, a rochet of silk with a clasp of gold, several albs of white silk with gold lace and clasps, and two large curtains of silk embroidered with gold. In the basilic of St. Peter he distributed presents of gold to the clergy and nobility of Rome; and gratified the people with a handsome donative in pieces of silver.* But these were occasional charities; the Rome scot was perpetual. During a long period anterior to the Norman conquest, a silver penny was annually paid by every family possessed of land or cattle to the yearly value of thirty pence, and the general amount was carefully transmitted to Rome.

From a curious schedule extracted from the register of the Lateran, by order of Gregory VII., it appeared that the sum raised amounted at that period to something more than *two hundred pounds* of Saxon money! Apud Selden. Analect. p. 73.

Our author has taken much pains in his notes to enquire into the value of the Saxon penny and shilling; this is not without its importance to antiquaries, but we apprehend the general reader will find the following a more interesting subject. Speaking of the dresses of the Anglo-Saxon monks and nuns, Mr. L. observes that it was not uniform.

"It is noticed as an instance of uncommon austerity, that the abbess Edilthryda denied herself the use of linen (Bede, Hist. l. iv. c. 19), and St. Cuthbert is praised for having forbidden the woollen garments of his disciples to be dyed (Bed. vit. S. Cuth. c. 16). The Saxons in general were passionately addicted to dress, and great admirers of the most gaudy colours. Among these, scarlet was the favourite; and *flammea puella* is used by archbishop Lullus to denote a lady of fashion (Ep. St. Bonif. 45. p. 68) Variety, however, as we learn from St. Aldhelm, was deemed necessary: and from his expressions we may infer, that the weavers employed looms with several treadles, and understood the art of ornamenting their webs with figures, formed by threads of different colours. He himself possessed a chasuble (a vestment for the celebration of mass) of a *scarlet* colour, decorated with figures of peacocks, each of which was enclosed in a circle of black (Gall. p. 351). It was not long before this taste violated, in many instances, the original simplicity of the monastic habit. Of the ladies, who retired to the convents, many were descended from the most illustrious families: in the cloister they devoted their leisure hours to works of ornament; and often retained a great part of the dress which they had worn in a secular life. St. Aldhelm has described the appearance of one of these noble or royal nuns. Her under vest *(subucula)* was of fine linen, and if the text be accurate, of a violet colour; above this she wore a scarlet tunic *(tunica coccinea)* with wide sleeves, and a hood striped with silk *(manicæ et caputium sericis clavatæ)*; her shoes were of red leather; the locks on her forehead and temples were curled with irons; and a veil *(mafortium)* was tied to her head with ribbands, crossed over her breast, and permitted to fall behind to the ground. He adds, that her nails were paired [pared] to a point, that they might resemble the talons of the falcon. St. Ald. ib. p. 864. The principal difference between this dress and that of the secular ladies appears to have been, that the latter also suspended crescents of gold and silver *(lunulæ)* on their necks, wore bracelets round their arms, rings enchased with jewels on their fingers, and employed stibium to paint the face, Id. p. 307. The dress of the more dissipated among the clergy and monks is said to have borne a great resemblance to that of the nuns above described, Id. p. 864. But they affected to wear their tunics shorter, and imitated the secular thanes by wrapping fillets of different colours round their legs (see an instance of this custom in Strutt's engraving from the ancient MSS. Horda Angelcynn. Vol. I p. 47), and covering their heads with the lappets of their robes, which were made to resemble a mantle. These robes were

* Anast. biblioth. de vitis Pontif. v. i. p. 403.

faced with silk, and ornamented with vermicular figures (Ep. St. Bonif. 105. p. 149): the silk was of a crimson colour, striped with white, green, or yellow. (Carmen. Aldhel. inter. ep. Bonif. p. 89.) Many articles of clerical dress were made of silk, silk and wool, wool, wool and linen: some were lined with furs, and others woven in imitation of them."

We are happy to furnish the ladies with such unquestionable authority in support of their elegance, and taste in dress, and in favour of their comparative frugality, also; for, if it be considered with what cost and difficulty silk, and other foreign articles were procured in those days, it must be acknowledged that the Saxon dames were infinitely more expensive in personal decoration than our modern belles. Neither did they want wit to defend the magnificence which they employed: "When Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was labouring to revive the original discipline of the Benedictine institute, he saw at court the abbess Editha, daughter of King Edgar. Her dress was splendid, and shocked the austere notions of the prelate. "Daughter," he observed to her, "the spouse whom you have chosen, delights not in external pomp. It is the heart which he demands." "True, father:" replied the Abbess, "and my heart I have given him. While he possesses it, he will not be offended with external pomp." Vol. II. p. 266.

Mr. L. introduces a variety of other curious matters. We are pleased with his account of the predilection of the Saxons for travelling to Rome: in gratifying their curiosity, they were not behind any of our modern youth, who previous to the French revolution, made the grand tour, as it was called: and we are interested by a particular abstract of the journey of Willibald in 721 from Rome to Palestine, and, after various adventures and embarassments, to Jerusalem. This history throws light on the correspondence of Alfred with the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Christians in India. Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 365. The learning of the Saxons, is at some periods a subject of great gratification; we are far from wishing to deprive the learned Bede of his well deserved title *Venerable:* or Aldhelm, of the honour due to his industry, or Alcwin of the reputation he acquired on the Continent, and in the Court of Charlemagne, as well as at home. When it is recollected that books were of extreme rarity and value, that a treatise on Cosmography was sold to Aldfrid, King of Northumbria, for an estate of eight hides of land, that the acquisition of a few books was considered by the Saxons as ample repayment for the fatigues of a continental journey, and that even the (now) most common operations of arithmetic, were involved in difficulties, we are more inclined to applaud the industry and perseverance which surmounted these obstacles, than to censure the errors which were inseparable from them.

But Dunstan is Mr. Lingard's favourite character: he traces him from his birth, and his early professions of monachism, to his important situation in the primacy. He points many contradictions at Mr. Turner's history of this prelate, and the public occurrences in which he bore a part; he labours to justify his intrusion on the privacy of Edwin, on the day of his coronation, opposes the whole stream of modern writers, in thinking that the young king, for purposes not very creditable, withdrew from his coronation court and table, to the company of two abandoned women: one of whom, though his near relation, he afterwards married. In short, to vindicate Dunstan, he asperses the King, and the ladies his companions. Perhaps, after all, the visit of a youthful monarch to his sweetheart, that he might shew himself in his royal habiliments, had more of vanity than of crime in it.

There are many other things which we have perused in these volumes with pleasure: they are evidently written to answer a purpose; and possibly, this evident intent may be sufficient security to a reader who peruses them with caution. We agree, however, with the venerable prelate whose performance stands first in this article, that the clear foundations of the principles of Protestantism as they are exhibited in the Scripture cannot be rendered too familiar among our youth, and that the unwearied exertions of those who take at this time uncommon pains to undermine the foundations of our national church, and with it of the gospel, cannot be too industriously watched, counteracted, and defeated, by all who wish well to the unsophisticated doctrines of primitive Christianity.

Veluti in Speculum; or a Scene in the High Court of Admiralty; displaying the Frauds of Neutral Flags, as exemplified in the Case of the Silenus, &c. By John Brown. 8vo., pp. 101, price 3s. 6d. Jordan and Maxwell. London, 1807.

That the neutral flags have extended their right of protection pretty freely, to the vessels and cargoes of our enemies, must be admitted; nor can the circumstance excite much surprise in the minds of those who consider the temptation under which they lie to do so. Mr. Brown is, no doubt, persuaded that the case of the Silenus is an instance of this unwarrantable chicanery. A more intelligible and interesting portion of this pamphlet is, that which developes the frauds practised by dishonest neutrals, and the difficulties experienced by the honest and fair trader, in the pursuit of his lawful business. That knaves take advantage of the privileges intended for men of integrity, always has been, and probably ever will be, matter of complaint. We think this author has done right in specifying some of the instances of such misconduct, for public consideration.

"The following observations on "*Forged-American Ship-Papers*," may throw new light on that delicate subject, and if properly attended to by those in power, instead of widening the breach by idle recrimination, may soften asperities on both sides, and point out the mode to prevent such complaints for the future.

American ship's papers have been forged in London, Dartmouth, Dublin, Waterford, and Guernsey. At this time it is supposed that the principal manufactory is at *Guernsey*. From thence the ships of Holland and France are supplied with those pernicious documents, as well as the ships belonging to a few dashing merchants, and the smugglers of our own country. Many of the Dutch West-Indiamen, belonging to Rotterdam, are covered by such papers, and carry on their trade as Americans. The merchants of Bordeaux do the same, and plenty of Americans are to be found to take the command, who, by marriage or connection, are become inhabitants of the countries to which the ships belong.

These papers are so well forged, that it is alone by contrasting them with *genuine* papers, that the imposition can be discovered. With the more material documents, bearing imitations of the great-seal of America, and the signature of the president, there are given a number of *blank certificates*, for the neutralization of the seamen: these bear an imitation of the seal and signature of the collector or officers of the American ports, whose duty it is to grant such vouchers to the sailors of America, and the names, &c. are filled up as the purchaser pleases. In smuggling voyages they seldom employ the same crew more than once or twice, for fear of detection; thus, as many seamen become lost to this country, as they neutralize. The first wish of a sailor is to be protected against the impress. With a *certificate* of American citizenship, he becomes protected.

When the sailor presents his certificate for inspection, and demands a passport or further protection; to the few common-place questions which are put to him, he has his answers ready prepared. By these, and similar means, thousands of our best seamen are annually lost to this country. The very high wages, which the flourishing state of American commerce obliges the ship-owners to pay, operates as another thing to entice our seamen to their service, and, perhaps it would not be going too far, to aver, that of the *able seamen*, employed in the *foreign* commerce of America, *one half* are *British subjects*.

In whatever point of view the consequences of these crimes are beheld, it presents an alarming aspect. In the first place, the very act of boarding a neutral ship and taking away the people, disguise it how you may, is an act of warfare. And however clear it may be to an *Englishman* that the impressing officer was right in his selection; yet, from the great advantages which result to the Americans from the evidence of the man impressed, his documents, &c. such acts are held by neutral nations as acts of *tyranny*. The French, who never neglect any opportunity of attainting the character of England, publish distorted representations in the American papers, and inflame almost to madness the passions of that people. Unfortunately there is in America a *French faction*, who, fanning the embers of discontent into a flame, hear with raptures of every event of this nature, and though perfectly satisfied of the falsehood of such assertions, they hold us up to execration as the *cowardly oppressors* of an unarmed nation, as the unprincipled tyrants of the sea.

The price of a *complete set of American papers*, at Guernsey, is about *five pounds*. *Certificates* for seamen can be purchased for half-a-crown or five shillings each. In one case which occurred, where the writer had the *forged document* in his own hands, the owners were directed to make up a simulated journal from America to Naples, and Naples to Guernsey. Vessels so covered have traded to *America* itself, taking the precaution to

avoid the port to which the vessel is pretended to belong.

More seamen are lost to England by the *forgery of American papers* at home, than what are *decoyed* into the *American service* in *America*.

Mr. Brown assures us, that for *one real* Prussian vessel, there are *ten fictitious*. That the Dutch stated this fact to Bonaparte, when he laid an embargo on the vessels of Prussia, Papenburg, Kniphuysen, &c. That certain British privateers pay their expenses by exactions from neutral vessels, which, though guilty of no transgression, pay down a sum of money to avoid trouble; and thus the terror of legal proceedings operates no less than *vi et armis*. He says, too, that the loyalty of the Danish seamen toward their own country, is depraved by their intercourse with France; and that, should Denmark have occasion to put it to the test, it would fail in time of need. He gives important cautions as to the security of Plymouth Dock-yard and Harbour; and recommends Dartmouth, or Fowey, as preferable for privateers, and their prizes. The author authenticates his observations by affixing his name; we might otherwise have suspected, that, patriotism apart, the recollection of real or supposed injuries had dictated some parts of this pamphlet. Mr. B. is author of the "Mysteries of Neutralization," to which the present pamphlet may be considered as a proper companion.

Du Commerce Français dans l'Etat actuel de l'Europe, &c. On French Commerce in the present State of Europe. By Mr. J. B. Dubois. 8vo. pp. 361. Paris, Potey; Dulau and Co. Soho Square, London.

This, like most other French publications, promises more than it performs. It does not treat of French commerce in general, as might have been expected from the title, but of the trade the French formerly possessed in the Levant, and of that they *wish* to open with Russia, by the Black Sea. These two branches form the divisions of the work, which is mostly extracted from late publications which have enabled us to anticipate in a great measure its most interesting contents.*

* Vide Panorama.

M. D. does not represent things as they are, but as they *may* be,——*if*, for instance, the French persisted in their influence in the Levant,——*if* their manufactures, which he owns to be in a miserable state, resume their wonted activity, ——*if* theEnglish are excluded from the market, &c. to which he might have added,——*if* a stop is put to the system of requisition which utterly precludes the possibility of forming apprentices:——*if* capitals find their way into France; which by the bye is a point which all French writers, like their ruler, have overlooked, in their sanguine expectations of a flourishing commerce. This intended rivalship need not, indeed, create much immediate alarm in our commercial interest, but it certainly ought to excite the utmost vigilance to guard against the threatening danger. The French it is true, seem at present destitute of the means necessary to carry their designs into execution; yet their influence in Italy must be a powerful assistance to their mercantile speculations. What they want in steadiness they will make up in activity; and such is, besides, the nature of their country, that a few years of peace have always completely healed the wounds inflicted by the most ruinous wars.

A work such as we have described this to be, cannot be supposed to contain much new information; although a few articles of intelligence may be occasionally gleaned from it; such is, for instance, the account of the progress of the Germans in the Levant trade; which was hardly suspected, yet which creates no small uneasiness among the French. After premising that ever since 1782, the French woollens could not bear the competition of English cloths in the Levant market, M. D. adds:

On the other hand, German woollens were introduced into Turkey two years afterwards (1785), and sold remarkably well. Foreigners repeated every where, that those cloths were superior to our *Loudrins* of Languedoc: this was enough to hurt considerably the sale of the latter. Unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances of the first magnitude, completed the disrepute of our *Loudrins*; the troubles of the revolution threw our manufactures into confusion, and war excluded us almost totally from foreign markets. The necessary consequence was, that German cloths were brought because ours were not offered, and thus Germany became the auxi-

liary of England against our manufactures..... .....When we recollect the ancient state of our woollen trade in Italy, and in the Levant, when we compare it with what remains of that branch of commerce, within these few years. When we calculate the enormous sums which are purloined from us by the Germans, and the English, we cannot but lament the deep wound which has thus been inflicted on our industry. .....The Germans also maintain a considerable trade in those countries in callicoes, muslins, and diaper linens. The most saleable callicoes are manufactured in Austria. Those of Saxony are eagerly sought for in Constantinople; but the Greeks prefer the *calancas* which are manufactured at Plauen in the Voigtland..... .....It is really astonishing, that Germany should carry on such a profitable trade in callicoes, and common muslins, both in Germany, and in the Levant. They are drawn from Saxony, from Bohemia, Upper Austria, and from the Swiss cantons of St. Gall and Appenzel.

The plain linens of Germany, which are preferred in Italy, and in the Levant, are those of Carinthia and Lower Austria, but this article is inconsiderable. Not so with the diaper linen which produces between four and five hundred thousand piastres yearly to Vienna, Trieste and Venice. The French and the Dutch manufacture much better, but they sell dearer, and to a much less amount.

M. Dubois also informs us that the Germans engross almost all the trade in the braziery, gilding, and japan wares, which is considerable in the Levant: also in coarse glass, hard-ware, in earthen-ware, and china (this last article is from Dresden and Vienna) and in several other articles of less importance. New competitors have, besides, taken from the French the silk trade, which they engrossed almost exclusively; and M. D. complains of the preference obtained by the Italian manufactures, and, what we little suspected, by Russian manufactures, lately established, he supposes, by Frenchmen.

The plan of the intended trade with Russia by means of the Black Sea, which forms the second part of this publication, is almost entirely taken from Beaujour's work, of which we have given ample extracts. We shall therefore only notice an instance of activity in a French merchant which is well calculated to put our commercial men on their guard against the enterprizing spirit of that nation. From the year 1784 to the month of August, 1787, M. Anthoine, a merchant of Marseilles, and now mayor of that town, sent forty-one vessels to Cherson, on the Black Sea, where he had established a commercial house; and in the same space of time, fifty-five were consigned to him at Marseilles, from Cherson, fully freighted by the proceeds of the outward voyages.

An observation of M. Dubois shall conclude this article, and may operate as a warning to this country, although, however, we hope it is useless. He attributes the annihilation of the French trade in Italy and in the Levant, *principally to the misconduct of manufacturers in the fabrication of their goods.*

Daniel's Evening Vision compared with History: in which is disclosed a Prophecy concerning Bonaparte. 8vo. pp. 28. price 1s. Jordan & Co. London. 1807.

WHO can say we take any pleasure in abusing Bonaparte? No such thing: we merely desire to do him justice, even when we seem to be most angry with him; and as we have received abundant amusement from the perusal of this little tract, written by a friend of his, we engage with great readiness in the pleasing task of giving an account of it.

But first we must premise a few *easy admissions:*——such as, that—the *four horns* of the he goat, were, before the French revolution, the monarchies of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia:—that the *little horn* is the Corsican:—that the *pleasant land* is France: that the *host of Heaven* was the courageous senators who opposed the Corsican, some of whom *were cast down:*—that the *daily sacrifice* was the number of persons daily sacrificed to liberty, by the guillotine, and—that the *place of his sanctuary* is the FREE National Assembly! "Peace was signed in London October 1, 1801, and the coalition treaty was signed at Petersburgh April 11, 1805, in which period is 1,290 days."

"Boy, what book stands next on the shelf to where you took this from?"—— The Dreamer's Sure Guide, Sir! or an infallible method of interpreting all manner of dreams, visions, reveries, imaginations, fancies, &c. &c. a new edition with great improvements, by Timothy Trap, *Phil-somn. Math. et in Phil. Nat. Stud.* ——"Here then, take away this book, and bring us *that;* we are fully prepared to admire his *great improvements.*"

Considerations upon the Trade with India; and the Policy of Continuing the Company's Monopoly, 4to. price 7s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, London. 1807.

A Demonstration of the Necessity and Advantages of a Free Trade to the East Indies; and of a Termination to the present Monopoly of the East India Company. 8vo. price 5s. Chappel, London. 1807.

It was very lately our duty to communicate what information our space would allow, on the subject of the state and trade of our West-India Islands, those true and proper colonies of the parent country. Another division of our empire now claims our attention; a division greatly differing in character from the former;—at the same time a colony, yet no colony, and a settlement, yet no settlement. Britain did not find India, as she found the islands, uncultivated, or in the hands of untutored men, whom we politely term *savages*. She did not introduce into this region the arts which dignify and embellish life; she did not plant the unemployed soil, and water the slowly improving plantations by her toil and labour; but she found numerous and civilized nations, from whom, time out of mind, others had been in the habit of learning; and who were sufficiently conscious of their own superiority over their neighbours, of their own antiquity as a people, of their own skill as artizans, and of their own proficiency, in whatever knowledge may be boasted of as profound, or recondite. Neither did the natives of Britain visit India with intention of establishing themselves there in perpetuity; of making that country their abode, and becoming by transplantation, as it were, affixed to the soil. They originally sought the shores of Asia as merchants; and desired to partake in the profits of that traffic which they knew was carried on with this country. Long had Europe set a high value on the productions of India; and when a route more commodious than that known to antiquity was opened to the vessels of western Europe, not the opposition of the Portuguese, who first discovered this route, nor the bloody jealousy of the Dutch, who having expelled the Portuguese thought also to prohibit the English, could prevent the navigators of Britain from establishing themselves in these distant climes. They traded as other nations might trade. To the rivalship of the French, who first thought of acquiring territorial possessions in India, must be attributed the change of character which has since taken place among British Merchants, in reference to their connections with the natives. French policy acquired a property in the soil, and to an extent which was unsuspected by English simplicity, till French vanity, by marking with its flag that portion of the harvest which it claimed as its own, gave an alarm to its rivals, who beheld so many of these tokens flying all around them, as enforced reflection even on the most reluctant to reflect. Determined to expel the French, the English exerted all their prowess; and, after various struggles, they at length triumphed: they succeeded to the French possessions. The soil did not return to its native owner; it merely changed its European and adventitious proprietor, and from this period the once humble merchant adventurer became a lord paramount. France, indignant at her disgrace and injury, used every means to repair her losses by ingratiating herself in different courts of the native princes; and Britain, intent on repressing her rival, employed all her resources, to destroy that influence which experience had taught her to dread. France led the way, usually, by intrigue and activity; Britain followed, and either by persuasion or force broke her measures. In pursuing her enemy, she established herself: in expelling French influence, she invigorated her own: and thus, from a small beginning, by rapid strides, has the power of a body of merchants become sovereign over many millions of people; and some of the finest districts on the globe are subjected to the unnatural dominion of a ruler whose residence is on the opposite hemisphere of the earth. The sovereign exercising dominion should be one with his people, of the same race, the same religion, the same national character; he should reside among them, to administer to their wants, to inform himself of their grievances, to study their welfare: his ear should sympathize with their griefs: his eye should repose on their prosperity. But the duties of an Indian Sovereign living in England, could only be exercised in India by deputy: and there is too

much reason to fear, that the deputies invested with this charge, were not always so attentive to the public welfare as their duty demanded. The disrepute consequent on their misconduct reflected on their principals; and has attached to them a kind of odium which is not wholly effaced from the memory of the public. In consequence of the change which had taken place in the character of the British Traders to the East-Indies, the *political* part of their supremacy was taken from them, on the last renewal of their charter; and though they retained the commercial part, and the patronage, yet they were subjected to the controul of a board which derived its authority from the British Crown.

We are not however obliged to suppose that political influence is entirely extinct among those who conduct commerce, or that among those who conduct politics, commerce is entirely excluded: it is more natural that a mutual understanding should permit reciprocal communications, and that advice and opinion should be requested and received, by each department from the other.

The works before us are both of them professedly addressed to the commercial department of the East-India Company; though they also glance with severity at the political conduct of that body. They accuse the Company of consulting neither its own true interest, nor that of the British nation, of which it is a part, nor that of British India, of which it is sovereign. They describe it as sunk into languor and imbecility, as impoverished by extravagance and impolicy, as selfish and narrow minded, as tyrannical and obdurate, as unable itself to take the proper advantages of its situation, yet refusing to admit the participation of others. They say, that the monopoly of the Company cramps the trade of Britain, and debilitates that of India; that it opens no new channels, though conscious of the diminution of the old; and that it incurs ruinous expences by improvidence and by extravagance, which promote the views of foreigners while the speculations of native Britons are suppressed. Our readers will perceive, that these are charges of no light import: and that they ought not to be made, without being supported by evidence little short of demonstration itself.—But, supposing they should be demonstrated, what then is the remedy for these disorders?—nothing short, say both these writers, of throwing open the trade to India:—O! a free trade, by all means!

As a quarto volume always claims precedence of an octavo pamphlet, we shall, in the first place, state the substance of the "Considerations on the trade with India." This is a well written work; it contains many things which a liberal mind will consider as entitled to attention, and which are capable of being converted to advantage, not despicable either in kind or degree But we apprehend that in proving enough, the writer has in some instances proved too much; and that some of his arguments need revision, as they militate against others which are important to the general train of his reasoning. The subjects investigated are,

1. The general policy of granting any branch of trade to an exclusive joint stock company.

2. The principles and views which led to the establishment of the English East India Company, and how far they apply to our present situation.

3. What is the state of the trade with India, and its capacity of extension.

4. What is the commercial situation of the Company, and the means by which it carries on its commerce.

5. The state of the private trade.

6. The share which foreigners possess, or are likely to acquire; and the consequences of their competition, if the trade continue to be confined to an exclusive joint stock company.

7. The commercial objections raised against laying open the trade; viz. Danger of losing the trade, if it is left to individual exertion, &c.

8. The political objections: viz. Danger of a free intercourse with India; colonization; objection on constitutional principles, &c.

Every generation plumes itself on that superior share of wisdom which it possesses, beyond what fell to the lot of its predecessors: and our author insists, that "the principles of commerce were very imperfectly understood," when "privileges were granted to boroughs," and "corporate bodies were established." Yet he admits, that "these associations were useful, in the progress of society from lawless violence to civil order, and from warlike pursuits to those of peaceable industry."

We are very far from approving those almost innumerable monopolies and

charters, which immediately after the discovery of America and India were solicited from the crown by adventurers of all descriptions. Nevertheless, if we could place ourselves in the situation of the nation at that time, when discoveries were novelties, and when all the world was urgent for participation in the riches of the newly-found lands, it is very possible that, wise as we are, we should take refuge in the prerogative of the crown, as the best mode of regulating this perturbed spirit, although the exercise of such powers would not be recommended, after the just estimation of these countries is become familiar to us.

We know well that the exertion of an individual is most likely to conduct trade with success; and that even partnerships are not, in all circumstances, adviseable: yet, in trade which requires more capital than is usually possessed by individuals, or which is diverted into too many channels for an individual to oversee them all, or which, after the *routine* of it is once established, may be committed to the management of agents instead of principals, in these, and perhaps a few other cases, partnerships are useful. They are useful, too, when one party finds capital, while another finds skill to direct the employment of it. Great trading companies should be associations, formed on most of the principles of partnership: and we may freely venture our opinion, that had the India trade been left, *from the first*, to the adventure of individuals, it would not have reached the height at which we now see it. The difficulties which this trade had to struggle against, could never have been surmounted by private exertions: the losses at some periods must have overwhelmed individuals, a much greater proportion of whose property must have been embarked in them, than needed to be in a company on a large scale.

Whether such a company should retain a *perpetual* monopoly, is a distinct question. In the case of a patent, the inventor has a monopoly for a certain time, in reward of his ingenuity; yet in *some* cases an act of parliament prolongs this monopoly by way of remuneration for extraordinary expenses, or for extraordinary benefit felt, or expected; and the plea that "it depresses the industry and prosperity of the country," is overruled.

Few of the companies formerly established for the benefit of trade are now existing: very different principles have been employed in the organization of such companies: and whether those on which the East India Company has been established, are the best which might be adopted, and whether its relations to the public, and to its subjects, have not in some degree varied from what they were, are enquiries of great delicacy and moment.

The question of a free trade would lie in a much narrower compass than either of the writers before us has thought proper to adopt. On the *actual state* of the Company, every (correct) information is acceptable; but the question is unnecessarily loaded, by the writers before us, by reference to the corruption of past ages, to the hauteur of Governor Child, or to the secret services of Sir Thomas Cooke, and Sir Basil Firebrass.—Why should we wish to bring down on the members of the present Company the guilt of its original institutors, or of its insidious directors a century ago?

But, in order to form a correct judgment of the best manner of conducting a trade in any country, we must obtain some acquaintance with the commercial habits and customs of the natives. We may, otherwise, reason on those notions which are familiar among ourselves, and the whole structure of our reasoning may, in consequence, be fallacious.

The productions of India are not carried on by the capital of the natives, vested in agriculture, or in machinery, &c. but the party who desires to acquire them, advances to the workman who is to deliver them a sum of money proportionate to the value of the goods expected; this purchases the raw material, and supports the workman during his labour. "At this hour no steady, regular (native) capital is employed in the articles of manufacture which come to Europe." It is evident, that a state of society so different from our own, should be treated with due discrimination. That may be undeniable logic in Britain, which is mere "matter of moonshine" in India. And it becomes a question of no small importance, whether the *constant* orders of a permanent establishment, though at a moderate price, are not more favourable to the workman, than uncertain demands, now

very urgent, and from many competitors, and now very slack, if any. If this has been the state of India "from the remotest times"—then, there is a something arising from the country itself, by which it has been established; and possibly were this something removed, the remedy would be worse than the disease. For this reason bullion must be exported to India; but in proportion as bullion is indispensable in the India trade, the prospect of finding an unlimited market for the manufactures of Britain, is diminished: those workmen who must be paid in advance, in order to be enabled to procure rice, are not likely to be very forward in purchasing any thing beyond the mere necessaries of life which, happily for them, are not required to be imported from a clime so distant and so different.

That an active capital engaged in trade in India is an advantage very ardently to be desired, we readily grant, but the mean of obtaining it is not so obvious. If British capital were conveyed to India, it might unquestionably do much: but might it not more profitably for the nation be engaged elsewhere? This is a previous question of importance: and it may, and indeed must be asked, whether he would be a wise statesman, who should encourage the investment of British millions in a country so distant, and under management confided to others beside Britons?———As to the benefit resulting to the natives, what reasons have we to conclude, that individuals would be more favourable to them than their present masters? Are those who mean to reside there only for a time, and to make their fortunes as speedily as possible, in order to revisit Britain the sooner, more likely to be better and more liberal paymasters, than their present employers? Is not this the great cause of malversation among the Europeans in India, already?

Steadiness we conceive to be the happiness of India: but the *spirit* of Britons would wish to exchange this steadiness for vigour; not much, we fear, to the real advantage of the placid Hindoo.

The Company is accused of not directing its attention to new articles of traffic: yet the prodigious increase of indigo, in quantity, and its superiority in quality, also, is one instance in opposition to this accusation. And though much of this is now raised by private adventure, yet, were not the Company the first patrons of the trade? Sugar is a bulky commodity, only of use in assorting a cargo. Cotton cannot pay for its freight from so distant a clime. As to our author's note about *sunn* (hemp) we believe we ought to refer him to Mr Wisset's book on that subject, of which he appears to be entirely ignorant: (Vide Panorama, vol. I. p. 62, 63.) nevertheless we agree with him, that this, and some other articles of cultivation, are deserving of patronage: but, surely, the Company by encouraging discoverers, and employing well qualified persons in various parts of India to procure useful articles, has laid the foundation for many future improvements. Could the Company have explored these territories before it became possessed of them?

We flatter ourselves that we shall not be misunderstood, to affirm, that there is no room for the augmentation of British exports to India: we are of opinion, that the variety of them might be greatly increased; yet we would not willingly encourage the idea of that *vast* and rapid demand which plays before the eyes of some: if such an event be possible, it is at present distant. Moreover, on the other hand, though we wish very well to the natives of Hindostan, yet the manufacturers of Britain have the precedence in our feelings; and we do not desire to see Indian productions so plentiful among us, as too effectually to meet our own labours in our own market. We are not really vexed, that British china has rendered the import of that article no longer profitable: nor does the loss sustained by the Company on piece goods, afflict us greatly, while we know that the proficiency of the British loom is making infinitely ample amends to the nation at large, for the loss of former profit on goods of this description.

We agree, however, with our author, that the cultivation of SILK should be encouraged by all means. This is an article in which Britain produces no rival material: the commodity is sufficiently valuable to bear the expence of freight, and the manufacture admits very well of the addition made to it by the price of labour. And, why should we not also become better acquainted with the various sorts of silk? and why may we not be furnished with enough for experiments, at least, of that coarser wild silk of which any quantity might be procured by a word speaking?

But, it is a narrow and short sighted policy which restricts its views to the contemplation of *commerce* only. In few instances is commerce the sole object of contemplation to a British statesman: and certainly, it is necessary when investigating the concerns of India, that other important principles should be included in our consideration.

The India Company ought to be contemplated in three distinct views: First, in a *political* relation to India, as sovereign of the country; in this character the happiness of the people is the prime object of its solicitude; the revenue to be drawn from them ought to be directed to their advantage: Secondly, as *merchants* trading under special privileges to their own establishments in India; this character so far combines with the other, that, if the merchant can, by his dealings, promote the object of the sovereign, it is his duty to do it. If his own people can supply the kinds of goods he wants, he ought to buy of them; if, by encouraging any particular branch of commerce of which they are capable, he may add to their resources, his path is clear: neither should he be deterred by a trifling disadvantage, since it produces the greatest quantity of good on the whole. This, then, is a compound character, combining the ideas of profit and benevolence. The third character sustained by the India Company is, that of simple merchants, in trading to China: in this capacity, profit is their sole object; for they are not bound to seek the welfare of the Chinese as a people, particularly. If we enquire how far facts agree with these principles, we find, that the China trade has yielded to the Company in the course of ten years to 1804 inclusive, a balance of profits of £7,101,959.

The India trade (in the course of the same ten years) has yielded only, as balance of profits, £4,354,792.

The territorial revenue has been absorbed by expences contracted in the country: and moreover a debt of £30,000 000 has been incurred, much of it at Indian interest of 12 per cent.

We are not then convinced, as our author asserts, that the Company "have contracted an enormous debt, in order to carry on their *commerce* at a loss." If this debt was contracted in its character as sovereign, *that* may, or may not, prove ultimately beneficial: Nevertheless, we admit that as these wars were professedly maintained for the general benefit, and a part of that benefit was the permanency and security of trade, it will follow, that a *part* of the cost and debt incurred, should be placed to the account of the Company as a *merchant*, and be viewed in the light of a premium for permission to carry on trade: since, if the Company had been expelled from India, the trade would have ceased. Hence arises a question, whether private traders should participate *gratis* in all the advantages which the Company has obtained, and secured, at a vast expence? Should they not contribute in some shape or other, to the premium paid by the Company?

And it might be further enquired, whether, after a due share of this premium was paid by private traders, they could afford to bring their goods to Europe much cheaper than Europe now receives them; or whether they could, in continuation, reap that great profit which they have been taught to expect.

This enquiry is entitled to a more serious attention: it involves consequences of great importance, and indeed, the inference would be undeniable, that if the Company has really incurred a debt of £30,000,000, merely by mismanagement of their *commercial* concerns, it is high time that the superintendance of those concerns were committed to better hands.

But, in what official document shall we seek for proofs of this? The accounts annually laid before parliament do not vindicate the assertion. In the absence, then, of official proofs, this assumption ought not to be granted; and, indeed, we shall see in a following article, that distinct and separate causes may be alledged for this burden on the Company, considered under another character which it sustains with respect to India.

Our author, we are persuaded, needs not to be informed, that the Company's investment is *not all* purchased by money borrowed at Indian interest: for, then, for what purpose were the large annual drafts by bills of exchange from India and China? And since a considerable portion of these drafts are at *nine months* after sight and has been six or nine months on the passage,—we cannot admit the justice

of representing *three* capitals at 12 per cent. as engaged in the Company's traffic. And further, it is well known, that immediately as a bill is drawn, the interest of the debt which it represents (on whatever account contracted) wholly ceases. It therefore makes no difference, so far as regards bills drawn on England, whether they were issued to replace revenues applied to the purchase of investments, or to the payment of debts contracted in the defence of territories already acquired, or in obtaining the sovereignty of other territories, the acquisition of which has been thought necessary for the welfare of the whole.

The magnitude and consequence of this particular subject, deter us from offering a *decided* opinion on it: when the whole matter is before the public, which we think it is likely to be in a short time, our duty will lead us to resume the subject, and report on it.

We think our author has made out a clear case, of the disadvantages attending the private trader, who ships on board the accommodation at present provided by the Company: we have no hesitation in saying, that this requires a remedy; and perhaps it would be the part of wisdom in the Company to suggest this remedy *itself*.

This volume may be considered in the light of an answer to the report of the Directors, dated April 1802, but a main article in that report relates to the *shipping* interest. The Directors affirm, that the *trade* itself, is *not* the object of those who appear so desirous of participating in it: but, the profit attending the employment of the necessary vessels. To this affirmation our author gives no answer. But, if this be the *real* object of any man, or body of men, it ought to be explicitly stated, that the public may judge accurately on the subject.

The author of the "Demonstration," &c. likewise thinks proper to go back to the conduct of the leading members of the Company in former times: but this we pass, as not necessarily connected with the present investigation.

It is, however, worth while to consider what proposals have been formerly made, with a view to throw open the trade to India. We learn from this writer, that in 1730, a body of merchants and gentlemen proposed to advance £3,200,000 for redeeming the Company's funds, provided,

"1. That they might be incorporated, and, in all respects, vested with the exclusive privileges and trade of that Company; yet so as not to trade in one joint stock, or in their corporate capacity; but that the trade should be free and open to all his Majesty's subjects, who should pay one *per cent.* of the value of their exports to India, in consideration of their taking out a licence from this proposed corporation. Provided also,

"2. That this trade be solely carried on from the port of London.

"3. That this proposed Company's terms be thirty-one years, and to be redeemed on three years' notice. And

"4. That, moreover, for enabling this proposed corporation to defray the expense of forts and settlements in India, as well as the preservation and enlargement of the trade, they may be empowered to levy a duty of 5 *per cent.* on the gross value of all the merchandise which shall be imported from India."

If it were just, that in the year 1730, private trade should pay a permission fee of *one* per cent., what should this fee be in 1807, the expenses of the Company, at that time, and since, being compared?

We agree with this author, that it is extremely difficult to acquire a competent knowledge of the Company's accounts; and we might doubt his own statement of them. Is it credible that "every individual in the India House, down to" our red faced friend "the door keeper of the palace in Leadenhall Street, is amassing a *princely fortune*?" These evidently too *extensive* ideas will be thought to prevail in other places of this pamphlet.

The Company is reprimanded, also, for including among its assets, forts, factories, warehouses, &c., because, if they were to be sold, there would be no purchasers, p. 102; yet he advises, that government should, for the general good, pay them a fair compensation for this species of property, p. 105. Surely, this has somewhat the air of a contradiction.

This writer explains the anxiety of the Company to retain their present establishment, by suggesting the importance of its *patronage*, as its main object; not the increase of trade. Now supposing the Company's monopoly were dissolved, what is to become of this patronage? Give it to the minister. Has not the minister enough already? Would any judicious politician advise, to augment the patronage in the hands of the minister, by adding that now in the East India Company? Was not this the very principle of Mr.

Fox's India Bill? Yet this patronage must rest somewhere: and our author has not pointed out a depository, into whose hands it may be safely committed.

In the present number, p. 844, our readers may see the increase of the American trade to 1800; it was, says our author, in 1802——£5,302,400
—3—— 2,100,000
—4—— 10,519,000

If this be correct, nothing can shew more plainly that the war is the great support of the American trade; since in the year of peace, 1803, was it any thing alarming? And if it depend on this circumstance, then we may infer two things: 1. That America does not carry it on with her own capital, nor as her own concern. 2. That it is at the mercy of a steady and prolonged peace.

Our author admits that the Custom-house books shew the increase of trade under the Company; but, says he, "*quicken its progress:*" we say the same, but—— discreetly.

He says the E. I. C. is totally unfit to be legislators of a great empire: so thought those who instituted the Board of Controul.

He draws a *glorious* picture of a Factor returned from the East "wallowing in tinselled extravagance:—" but whether we should find this character multiply among us in case of a free trade, he does not enquire: now, if this trade be not intended for the acquisition of wealth, what is it intended for? And in that case what security have we against the factors under the private trade, being as "sensual," as those under the E. I. C.

Says he, let us take for a model our colonial system in the West-Indies. Is not our government in these valuable islands, mild but secure? Is not our trade extensive, advantageous and increasing? Are not our colonists attached to the mother country? Are they not free, contented, flourishing, and happy? Here then is an example, to follow which, in its general spirit and tendency, there can be no solid objection. In this instance, there is, happily, no necessity for any wild theories, any impracticable schemes, but the beneficial experience of more than a hundred years affords us the most important lessons. May we neither neglect nor contemn them!

The writer had not risen up from the perusal of Sir W. Young's West India "Common place book" when he wrote the foregoing paragraph: but if our readers will consult our account of that work p. 457, &c., they will find a *small* difference between the two writers.

We are far from censuring enquiries like the present, into the conduct and concerns of great national institutions. If they do no more than point out errors, they render important services to the parties whom they address. They contribute to increase the vigilance of those who conduct them; they rouse that spirit which otherwise might become dormant; they are thorns in the sides of official men,—but to good purposes, as spurs to increase their speed. But, we are aware of a magnitude in whatever concerns India, which does not admit of a sudden opinion: inferences hastily drawn, are exceedingly dangerous; and, indeed, we presume, that both these writers are aware of a something of the same nature, since they have thought proper to publish their sentiments, at a considerable distance of time before the expiration of the present agreement between the India Company and the nation.

We shall avail ourselves of some particulars concerning the India trade which are furnished by the author of the "Considerations." He tells us, that

The number of American ships which entered the port of Calcutta alone, in the year 1800-1, was twenty-six; in 1802-3, thirty-two; in 1803-4, twenty-seven; in 1804-5, twenty-nine; together with ten Portugueze, two Danish, and one Swede. The number in 1805-6 shows an increase, and it is to be observed, that the American ships, which at first were small, have now become much larger; and that the increase of tonnage is much greater than the number of ships. This is evident from the increased tonnage entered in the port of Calcutta, which in the year 1801-2, was 493 vessels, and 104,170 tons; and in the year 1804-5, it was 581 vessels, and 147,176 tons. During these years the trade of the Company has declined according to the unquestionable evidence of their sales. It is clear, therefore, that the foreign trade with British India has increased, while our own has fallen off.

The loss already sustained by the Company is very great. In the following years the amount of their India and China sales stands thus:

1799	£8,345,673
1800	7,359,676
1801	7,595,181
1802	6,626,347
1803	6,042,526
1804	5,866,075
1805	5,267,578

Thus it appears, that the sales of 1805 fall more than three millions below those of 1799.

The following account of the sales of the Company's piece goods, for the years mentioned in it, will prove, that not merely the amount, but the profit has declined.

In the year 1799-1800, the amount of the Company's sale was £7,359,676: the amount of private trade that year was, £3,336,980. In the year 1801-2, the Company's was £[illegible],626,347, the private trade £2,3 4,725. In the year 1803 there was a falling off in the Company's sale, below the amount of the preceding year, by £170,000, and in the amount of private trade of £970119. In the year 1804-5, the Company's sales were less by £609,991; the private trade, however, was more than the preceding year by £209,115.

Account of the Prime Cost and Sale Produce of the following Descriptions of Company's Goods, sold at their Sales, 1800 to 1806, with the Rate per Cent. of such Produce upon the Prime Cost.

BENGAL PIECE GOODS.

March and Sept. Sales.	Prime Cost. £.	Sale Produce. £.	Rate per cent. on Prime Cost. £. s. d.
1800	729,770	1,406,879	192 15 8
1	596,390	1,179,447	197 15 3
2	348,410	660,019	189 8 8
3	440,160	672,031	152 13 7
4	290,370	438,964	151 3 6
5	424,920	620,454	146 0 3
6	373,850	499,714	133 13 4

COAST PIECE GOODS.

1800	503,040	963,706	191 11 6
1	367,396	751,727	204 12 2
2	247,408	516,041	186 0 5
3	222,320	419,901	188 17 5
4	299,172	449,731	150 6 6
5	390,256	529,315	135 12 6
6	165,000	184,693	111 18 8

SURAT PIECE GOODS.

1800	135,713	205,283	133 10 11
1	13,940	11,751	84 5 11
2	143,662	184,436	128 7 8
3	100,760	91,218	90 10 7
4	20,535	14,679	71 9 8
5	66,350	84,617	127 10 7
6	87,537	92,735	105 18 9

SUGAR.

1800	120,456	246,569	204 13 11
1	60,824	147,191	241 19 11
2	54,508	102,151	186 14 4
3	40,274	56,879	141 4 7
4	98,014	208,059	212 5 5
5	137,416	294,704	214 9 3
6	82,842	144,506	174 8 8

The "Demonstration" informs us, that, In 1773, the total number of proprietors of East-India stock, with their qualifications, as they stood in the Company's books, were

	Proprietors.	Stock.
English, possessing £1000 stock and upwards . . .	487	£1,018,398 19 11
Foreign, possessing £1000 stock and upwards . . .	325	890,940 17 0
Total . .	812	£1,909,339 16 11
English, possessing £500 stock and upwards - - -	1246	£634,464 1 8
Foreign, possessing £500 stock and upwards . . .	95	50,226 0 0
Total . . .	1341	£684,690 1 8

The whole number of proprietors, therefore, was 2153; the value of the stock was £2,594,0[illegible]9 18s. 7d. We believe we are pretty correct in stating the present number of proprietors of East India stock at 2,090, or 2,100: the nominal value of the Company's stock is £6,000,000: the real produce of it, about £7,780,000.

Sale Amount of Private Goods of the following Descriptions, in the Years 1800 to 1806.

March and Sept. Sales.	PIECE GOODS. *Bengal.* £.	*Coast.* £.	INDIGO. £.	COTTON WOOL. £.	SUGAR. £.	COFFEE. £.	DRUGS. £.
1800	234,167	51,646	772,375	403,025	239,450	3,343	258,343
1	374,795	56,993	805,174	142,480	43,383	153,632	224,739
2	957,673	112,569	878,575	187,350	42,251	36,189	336,808
3	901,834	163,421	771,137	67,073	45,495	12,950	206,302
4	568,081	285,823	1,081,140	117,572	65,391	9,071	56,625
6	467,838	304,679	1,392,858	23,045		6,020	220,997
5	150,761	47,714	774,446	141,446		4,730	94,195
	3,655,149	1,022,845	6,475,629	1,081,991	435,970	225,935	1,398,014

Grand Total, - £14,295,533

For the further information of our readers, we insert a copy of

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 24, 1807, *(per act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. sec. 156.)* RELATING TO THE COMMERCE AND REVENUES OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Amount of Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the East-India Company in Great Britain, &c. for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Cash in Treasury, 1st March, 1806, including duty on tea,	669,794	6	2
Company's goods sold	5,294,384	13	8
Board of Ordnance for saltpetre	160,000	—	—
Private-trade goods sold	2,114,259	8	10
Charges and profit on do	163,462	19	2
Customs.....on do	78,380	19	5
Freight.....on do	119,784	18	10
One year's interest received of the Bank of England, Company's share of annuities transferred to Bank, by 33d Geo. III. cap 47	36,226	15	10
Government, on acct. of what due to the company	1,000,000	—	—
Almshouses at Poplar	2,416	18	2
Persons returned from India	17,516	—	—
Bonds issued	517,000	—	—
Duty on tea received	3,120,290	12	3
	£13 288,527	12	4

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Customs	161,736	14	0
Freight and Demorage	1,689,040	9	4
Goods and stores exported	2,270,793	7	8
India debt	50,223	19	5
Bills of exchange from India	342,885	1	8
Do. China	641,994	16	8
Bullion exported	514,432	16	8
Charges on merchandize, including supra cargoes, commission, and interest on loans, &c.	623,652	14	11
Dividends on stock and interest on bonds	770 429	19	1
Bonds paid off and paid in on sales	216,600	—	—
Proprietors of private trade	2,169,021	15	—
Pay to Marine and military officers on furlough, and retired	141,319	15	—
Duty on tea paid	3,184,417	6	7
	£12,776,548	16	—
Balance in favour, 1st March 1807	511,978	16	4
	£13,288,527	12	4

Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest and the Amount; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects, appertaining to the Company in Great Britain, and afloat, 1st March 1807.

Bonds bearing interest	£2,882,775		
Bonds not bearing interest	15,517		
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	788,700		
....Do.....India	282,073		
....Do.....on acct of Indian debt	1,440		
Customs and excise on goods sold, and customs on goods unsold	809,756		
Bank, for a loan on mortgage of annuities that may be sold per act of 1788, at £4 per cent. per ann	700,000		
Do for a loan on bond, at £4 per cent.	100,000		
Do. for interest on above loans	42,666		
Freight and demorage	184,000		
Supra cargoes commission on all goods sold and unsold	86,000		
Proprietors of priv trade on goods sold	235,836		
Almshouses at Poplar	69,723		
Interest on military and contingent funds, more than applied	520		
Warrants passed the court unpaid	80,400		
Owing for teas returned by buyers, and resold	971		
Interest on bonds	71,097		
Dividends on stock	63,174		
Owing in department of committee of shipping, exclusive of exports	120,560		
Do.....for exports of former seasons	32,930		
Do.....to warehouse contingent fund	20,358		
	£6,588,496		
Balance in favour	12,663,969		
	£19,252,465		

Due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560		
Cash, balance 1st March 1807	511,979		
Goods sold not paid for	267,500		
Board of ordnance for saltpetre delivered	106,398		
Goods in England unsold	6,875,158		
argoes from England not arrived in CIndia and China at the dates of the Eseveral quick stocks	4,689,724		
xports paid for, exclusive of bullion, season 1806-7	1,366,917		
Impress and war allowances paid owners of ships not arrived in England	610,472		
Value of ships, sloops, and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	100,200		
Value of the East-India house and warehouses	1,024,969		
Due from Government for stores and supplies to His Majesty's troops, &c. &c	2,460,000		
Owing from sundry persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	31,588		
East-India House, March 24, 1807.	£19,252,465		

New or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, payable in Great Britain, chiefly for East-India College, £4,504 10s.

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

Review of the Affairs of India, from the Year 1798 to 1806; comprehending a Summary Account of the Principal Transactions during that eventful period. Second edition. 8vo. pp. 140. price 6s. Cadell and Davies, London. 1807.

A vindication of the conduct of Marquis Wellesley during his administration in the high office of governor-general in India. A principal intention of the writer is to expose the crooked politics of the French government, and to prove, that in every instance French intrigue provoked the interference of British valour. If we may believe his statements, and he evidently writes from high authority, self preservation imperiously demanded those proceedings which had very much the air of an attack on nations at peace with us, and whose misfortune, not whose fault rendered them our enemies. We learn that

Foiled in every attempt, but neither defeated, nor discouraged, the indefatigable ruler of the French nation projected fresh schemes of conquest, and built sanguine hopes of success in India, from a quarter hitherto untried. The Mahrattas are a nation composed of different states, united by a sort of fœderal league, under one acknowledged sovereign; professing the principles of their government to be predatory, and possessing nearly all the countries of the peninsula, stretching in a north-east direction, from the coast of Malabar, to the eastern banks of the Jumna. This nation, from its constitution, its habits, and its territorial importance, held out the fairest prospect that had yet opened to Bonaparte, for effecting the destruction of the English in India.

In a former part of this tract we adverted to the force in the Doaab, under General Perron; formidable not only from its discipline and numbers, but from the commanding position it occupied, and the fatal blow that it might strike on the occurrence of a favourable opportunity, of which the commander was in a situation, without any dread of molestation from us, to judge and profit by, whenever he should think fit to give the signal of attack, which, doubtless, he would choose to give at a juncture, when he might be enabled to act with every advantage of time, circumstances, and, probably, a powerful co-operation from Europe.

This critical and menacing position of our enemy, although General Perron and his troops were nominally in the service of Scindia, one of the principal feudal chieftains of the Mahratta empire, with whom we were then at peace, excited great anxiety in the mind of the Governor-General. The fickle, restless, Mahratta race, delighting in war, especially when it promised to gratify their love of rapine, was not likely to be very averse to share with the French the spoils of Benares and Bengal. The Governor-general, warned as he was by the Directors of the designs of our enemies, and solemnly enjoined to guard against them, could hardly behold such an army * as Monsieur Perron commanded, and which was daily augmenting, without experiencing serious uneasiness; 20,000 French sepoys, well armed, provided with excellent field artillery, regularly disciplined, cantoned at Coel, in the very heart of the Doaab, only ten miles from our advanced posts with a strong fort (Alleghur) flanking their cantonment, imperial Delhi in their possession, a few miles in their rear, and the important fortress of Agra, commanding the river Jumna, distant only a forced march.

Monsieur Perron exercised little less than sovereign controul over some of the richest districts of Hindostan; Jaghires, or territorial assignments, to the annual amount of more than a million and a half sterling, had been granted for the support of what were called Scindia's regular battalions, all of which formed an army under the general command of Monsieur Perron. Monsieur Louis Bourquin, a subordinate French officer, was appointed Governor of Delhi; the person of the Emperor was entrusted to the superintendance of Monsieur Drugeon; Colonel Hasling, an officer in the service of Perron, commanded in Agra; whilst the General fixed his head quarters at Coel, whence he detached his troops, as the exigency of temporary service demanded, and where he could re-assemble them again when he pleased, in full force, without exciting umbrage, or giving cause of suspicion, Coel being the customary place of rendezvous, and the general cantonment of his army.

Scarcely was the definitive treaty ratified in Europe, when the chief Consul dispatched a fleet with troops to India; a number of young adventurers, of respectable parentage, who had received a perfect military education in the schools of France, accompanied this expedition, avowedly to act as volunteers, in the garrison of Pondicherry, but really with the design of penetrating into Hindustan, and

* From a return of Scindia's forces, by an intelligent officer who had been in his service, it appears, that General Perron, in the year 1803, commanded thirty-nine regular battalions, five thousand disciplined cavalry, and possessed a train of two hundred and twenty-five pieces of cannon, exclusive of Monsieur Feloze's brigade, consisting of eight battalions.

joining the army under Monsieur Perron. Their progress, however, was timely arrested by an order of the Governor-General, who directed, that every avenue into the interior of India should be strictly guarded, and not a Frenchman permitted to pass the boundary of the settlements which had been restored to that nation.

We might ask, what would have been the state of things, had there been no such powerful and *solid* body as the East India Company to oppose this formidable foe? What *chance* would merchants have stood of annihilating this well planned scheme? Yet such was the issue under the British power.

In little more than four months, from the commencement of hostilities, the enemy sued for peace, and obtained it, on the most liberal terms that could be granted by the British government, consistently with its own security, and with that of its allies. All the ports of the Peninsula were shut against the French; the disciplined brigades, the numerous artillery, the strong forts, imperial Delhi, all under the controuling influence of Frenchmen, were either destroyed or transferred to the dominion of the English. The person of the Mogul was placed under British protection, and the influence which France had, by intrigue, acquired in almost every native court, between the Indus and the Jumna, was, in one short campaign, utterly annihilated, and not a Frenchman left throughout this widely-extended region, possessing power to aid, in the slightest degree, the hostilities meditated by Bonaparte against our possessions in the East.

The following comparative view of the Company's debt and revenue, in the years 1798 and 1806, is presented to the reader:

The revenues of India in the year 1798, were	£8,039,880
The revenues of India in the year 1806, were	15,600,000
Increase of revenue within the periods specified	7,560,120
The debts of India in the year 1798	11,632,645
The debts of India in the year 1806	27,722,391
Increase of debt within the above period	16,089,746

Thus we find an augmentation of permanent annual revenue, in the short space of eight years, of upwards of seven millions and a half, which, had it been purchased by the entire increase of debt, within the same space of time, amounting to rather more than sixteen millions, would not have been very disadvantageous. To buy an annuity at little more than two years price is no improvident bargain; but the fact is, that the increase of revenue did not cost one half of the sum added to the debt; about four millions of the sixteen millions, were advanced to defray the expenses of his Majesty's government of Ceylon, and his Majesty's navy in India, for which the Company is credited by government at home; and several millions were supplied to make good the deficiency of returns from Europe to India, which, on this head, is acknowledged to amount to four millions. The result is, that the annual increase of revenue, amounting to seven millions and a half, has been procured at the cost of little more than eight millions, and as a counterpoise against these eight millions, the assets, or what is called the floating property of the Company abroad, have been improved in the same space of time, namely, from the year 1798 to 1806, upwards of seven millions. But, say the advocates of bankruptcy, "what signifies this increase of revenue, if the charges of the government are augmented in proportion;" and to support this hypothesis they quote the expenses of those years in which the actual struggles were made that produced this increase of revenue, assuming, as the ground of argument, that such, or very nearly such, were to be the permanent charges of our future establishment under all circumstances.

Perhaps to a cursory enquirer, who has neither leisure nor inclination to examine columns of figures, the most satisfactory test of public prosperity or decline, is the state of public credit, as evinced by the price of government securities; let us examine these at the periods to which the foregoing statements were applied, namely, the years 1798 and 1806.

The 6 per cent. paper in 1798, was at 21 per cent. discount.

The same in 1806, was at 8 per cent. discount.

The 8 per cent. paper, in 1798, was at 12½ per cent. discount.

The same in 1806. 1 per cent. discount—par. 12 per cent. in 1806, paid off.

Very different deductions these, from those which were held out by the writers of the former articles: without affecting an intimate knowledge of the *arcana imperii* of Leadenhall Street, we find no difficulty in determining which is most satisfactory, supposing it to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Report on the Events and Circumstances which produced the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

[Continued from p. 456.]

In our former article on this subject we submitted a statement of the opinions and customs which prevailed generally among the inhabitants of the kingdom of Scotland, but the full force of which was especially felt and confessed in the Highlands, and wherever the spirit of clanship was maintained. We propose at present to exhibit a view of those regulations and manners which marked the borders of the two kingdoms. That these were of a nature which called aloud for revision and removal, will appear beyond controversy. It is not easy to say which kingdom was the most inveterate against the other; but they seem to have kept equal pace in the harshness of their statutes, and the severity of their punishments.

It appears, that so early as 5. Richard II. of England, A.D. 1381. cap. 2 sect. 6., the exit from England to Scotland was prohibited by statute.

"And the King our Lord, of his royal majesty, defendeth the passage utterly of all manner of people, as well clerks as other, in every port and other town and place upon the coast of the sea, upon pain of forfeiture of all their goods; except only the Lords, and other great men of the realm, and true and notable merchants, and the King's soldiers."

To this may be added 7. Richard II., A.D. 1381., cap. 16.

No armour or victuals shall be sent into Scotland, without the King's licence.

[*Translated from the old French of the Statute.*]

Item, It is concluded, and the King doth strictly forbid, than from and after this present time, no person, whether alien or denizen, of whatever state or condition, shall bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, by sea or by land, out of the kingdom of England, to any part of Scotland, neither privately nor openly, any kind of provision of corn, or *brees*, or of other victual, or refreshment of any other kind whatever, on pain of forfeiture of the said victual, provisions, and other things aforesaid, together with the drivers, vessels, carts and horses, which carry or bring them, or of the true value of them, unless proof be made that our Lord the King have issued his special licence to the contrary. And to the end that this ordinance may be duly regarded and faithfully put into execution, it is also agreed, that whoever, after proclamation made, shall detect and prove, that any one has offended against or contravened in any manner the tenor of this ordinance, he shall receive one-third part of the forfeited goods to his own share for his trouble.

4. Henry V. A.D. 1416, cap. 7. sect. 6., 7.

And as for the remedy to be ordained for the King's liege people and subjects, that feel them grieved in the realm of Scotland, or in England, at the Marches joining to Scotland against the form of such truce, as afore is said, our Lord the King shall give power by commission to the Wardens, as well of the East Marches as of the West Marches, toward Scotland, and to every of them, to hear the complaints of all them his liege people and subjects which shall be grieved; and to cause thereupon to be made request, by letters to be delivered to him, which hath done, or shall do such grievance, or to the Wardens of the Marches or Conservator of the truce of the parties of Scotland, if he may well do it, or otherwise to make proclamation, in open places upon the Marches, that he or they which have done such grievances against the truce, shall make due restitution or satisfaction to the party grieved; *and if they do not within a convenient time, then, at the instance of every of the King's liege people and subjects, which thereof feeleth and shall feel himself grieved in such cases, letters of marque be given*, in due form, under the seals of the said Wardens, or under his seal to whom the complaint shall be made in this case, without any difficulty.

It may easily be supposed, that where each party was in the habit almost daily, or rather *nightly*, of making inroads on the other, there would be no want of application for letters of marque; and that satisfaction would be but too often sought by force and arms, without the previous form of application for authority under the seal of any warden, or his deputy. Revenge would outrun duty. And, indeed, it does appear that the wardens, or their deputies, did not always conduct themselves with precise attention to the limits of their power; for which reason an act was made, 31. Henry VI. A.D. 1451., cap. 3., forbidding attachments and seizure of persons in any other counties than those of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, and in any other town than the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Out of which districts, persons attached were allowed to make resistance, and treble da-

mages might be recovered, with imprisonment for two years of the offender, and a fine to the King of 100 shillings.

In the 23. Henry VIII., A.D. 1531., cap. 16., it was made *felony to deliver, to sell, or to exchange to any Scottishman, or to any man within Scotland, any horse, mare, or gelding:* which manifests at the same time the opinion of the English of the superiority of their breed of horses, and their jealousy of the improvement of the Scottish cavalry. In 33. Henry VIII., A.D. 1541., cap. 6., was passed the bill for arming the English subjects with crossbows and hand guns. From time to time also, commissions were awarded for the purpose of examining into the condition of the castles, fortresses, villages, houses, and habitations, by what means they were decayed, and which of them ought to be rebuilt, and the lands cultivated, and converted from waste to tillage, &c.; which shews clearly the state of those districts. In 23. Elizabeth, A.D. 1581., cap. 4., commissions of inquiry were issued to discover not only what habitations, &c. were decayed, but what were not occupied by men "*able to serve as horsemen or footmen, according to the ancient duty of those tenures;* and to examine the probable causes of those ruins, and of all the wants and evil furnitures of the said horsemen and footmen, and to give order for the reformation thereof, with all speed, for the defence of the frontiers toward Scotland."

If such were the precautions taken by the English, those of the Scotch were no less pointed and severe. In the tenth Parliament, King James I., Oct. 15, 1431, "It is statute, that giff onie of the Kingis lieges passis in England, and residis and remainis there against the King's will, he sall be halden as traitoure to the King." And in the thirteenth Parliament, same King, Oct. 22, 1436, "It is ordained, that na man be assured of Englishmen, nor take protections of them for lands or gudes, bot allanerly the wardens, quhilkis sall have leave given by the King; under the paine of treason."

Cap. 145. *Item.* It is ordained, that na man, under the pain of escheit, *bye ony English claith, or other gudes*, within the kinrik of Scotland, *fra Englishmen*, or without; and that na Englishman havand conduct, bring in and sell, or change onie English gudes; but gif thay gudes be specified, and leave given in his safe conduct, *saiffand in payment of ransome of Englishmen.*

In the twelfth Parliament, James II., Oct. 13, 1455, it was ordained, that any Englishman coming into Scotland, *whether to church, to market, or any other place*, without a safe conduct from the King or Warden, he should be prisoner to any person who seized him. And if any Scottishman brought in any Englishman, he was liable to seizure of person and property: nor should any Scottishman trust to the security given by an Englishman, under pain of treason.

Oct. 19, 1456, it was enacted, that all men, between 16 and 60, who would not be punished in person and goods, should be reddie to come to the bordoures and defend the land, quhen onie wittering cummis of the in cumming of a greate English hoast. And that ilk man, that his gudes extendis to twentie markes, be bodin at least with a jack, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane pricked hat, a sword and a buckler, a bow and a schaiffe, gif he can get it; and gif he cannot, to have an axe, and ane targe, outher of ledder or of fine buird, with twa bandes upon the back. Their weapon schawinges to be maid and continued fra threttie daies to threttie daies.

No Englishman was to have benefice, *secular or religious*, within the realme of Scotland, after the forme of the act maid thereupon by Robert the Bruyse. Oct. 9, 1466, James III.

In Queen Mary's reign, fifth Parliament, Feb. 1. 1551, Scottishmen, who had any assurance with Englishmen, were deprived of all right of action against "trew Scottishmen, for the spoliation of their gudes, or satisfaction of ony uther damnages done to hem thereafter." And further than this, If any Scottisman had been concerned with Englishmen, "and had invaded Scottishmen unassured, *burnt their howses, spuilzied their gudes, and herried them therethrow*," he should be liable to make good the damages.—If such a Scottishman had "raid with the armie of Englishmen upon any Scottishmen, *burning their places, slaucht̃er of themselves, their wifes and bairnes, and spuilzied them of their gudes, or burning of their cornes, down-casting of their howses, and outher destructions*," he was liable to the satisfaction and amendis for the damnages as hurtes and accordis.

Intermarriages between "Scottes bor-

dourers" with English borderers was forbidden by James VI. eleventh Parliament, July 29, 1587. His Majesty qualifies "as broken men and thieves of England," those of whom his subjects married the "dauchters"; he appoints "the paine of death, and confiscation of all guddes moveable," as punishment for this offence, and orders, "*that this be a speciall point of dittay in time cumming.*" And further to shew the anxiety of the Scottish Crown on this subject, in cap. 106.:

It is statute and ordained, that the Wardanes of the Marches fore-anent England, take diligent inquisition quhat Englishmen occupies ony Scottis ground, *pastourage or tillage*, and they bill the persons offenders in that behalf against the treaties, and seeke redresse according thereto, as they will answer upon their allegeance, at their highest chrge and perrell, and under the paine of incurring of his Hienesse indignation and displeasour.

Such were the border laws! To describe the border manners, we shall borrow a paragraph or two from the notes to the admirable Poem of Mr. Scott, "The Lay of the last Minstrel;" and from other writers whom we esteem to be good authorities.

From the following fragment of a letter from the Earl of Northumberland to King Henry VIII., preserved among the Cotton MSS. Calig. B. vii. 179, the reader may estimate the nature of the dreadful war which was occasionally waged upon the Borders, sharpened by mutual cruelties, and the personal hatred of the wardens, or leaders.

Some Scottish barons, says the earl, had threatened to come within "thre miles of my pore house of Werkworth, where I lye, and *gyf me light to put on my clothes at mydnyght*; and alsoo the said Marke Carr said there opynly, that seving they had a governor on the marches of Scotland, as well as they haid in Ingland, he shuld kepe your highnes instructions, gyffyn unto your garyson, for making of any day-forrey; for he and his friends wolde burne enough on the nyght, lettyng your counsaill here defyne a notable acte at theyre pleasures. Upon whiche, in your highnes' name, I comaundet dewe watche to be kepte on your marchies, for comyng in of any Scotts.—Neuthelesse, upon Thursday at night last, came thyrty light horsemen into a litil village of myne, called Whitell, having not past sex houses, lying toward Ryddisdaill, upon Shilbotell more, and ther wold have fyred the said howses, but ther was noo fyre to get there, and they forgate to brynge any withe theyme; and toke a wyf, being great with chylde, in the said towne, and said to byr, Wher we can not gyve the lard lyght, yet we shall doo this in spyte of him; and gyve hyr iii mortall wounds upon the heid, and another in the right side, with a dagger: wheruppon the said wyf is deede, and the childe in her bely is loste. Besecching your most gracious highnes to reduce unto your gracious memory this wylful and shamefull murder, done within this your highnes' realme, notwithstanding all the inhabitants thereabout rose unto the said fray, and gave warnynge becons unto the countrey afore theyme, and yet the Scottsmen dyde escape. And uppon certeyne knowledge to my brother Clyfforthe and me, had by credable persons of Scotland, this abomynable act not only to be done by dyverse of the Mershe, but also the afore named persons of Tyvidaill, and consented to, as by appearance, by the Erle of Murey, upon Friday at night last, let slyp C of the best horsemen of Glendaill, with a part of your highnes' subjects of Berwyke, together with George Dowglas, whoo came into Ingland agayne, in the dawning of the day; but afore theyre retorne, they dyd mar the Earl of Murrei's provisions at Coldingham: for *they did not only burne the said town of Coldingham, with all the corne thereunto belonging, which is esteemed wurthe cii marke sterling; but also burned twa townes nye adjoining thereunto, called Brunerdergest and the Back Hill*, and toke xxiiii persons, lx horse, with cc hed of cataill, which nowe, as I am informed, hathe not only been a staye of the said Erle of Murrei's not coming to the bordure as yet, but alsoo, that none inlande man will adventure theyre selfs upon the marches. And as for the tax that shulde have been graunted for finding of the said iii hundred men, is utterly denyed. Upon which the King of Scotland departed from Edynburgh to Stirling, and as yet ther doth remayn. And alsoo I, by the advice of my brother Clyfforth, have devysed that within this iii nyghts, Godde willing, Kelsey, in lyke case, *shall be brent, with all the corne in the said town*; and then they shall have noo place to lye any garyson in, nygh unto the borders. And as I shall atteigne further knawledge, I shall not fail to satisfy your highness, according to my most bounden dutie. And for *this burnyng of Kelsey is devysed to be done secretly*, by Tyndaill and Ryddisdale. And thus the holy Trynite and *** your most royal estate, with long lyf, and as much increase of honour as your most noble heart can desire. *At Werkworth, the xxiid day of October.*" (1522.)

We may add a general account of the yearly ravages committed by a single corps of marauders.

Lord Evers and Sir Man Latoun, in 1544, committed dreadful ravages on the Scottish frontiers. On the 17th of November, in that year, the sum of their depredations stood thus:

Towns, towers, barnekynes, paryshe churches, basiill houses, burned and destroyed	192
Scots slain	403
Prisoners taken	816
Nolt (cattle)	10386
Shepe	12492
Nags and geldings	1296
Gayt	200
Bolls of corn	850

Insight Gear, &c. (furniture) an incalculable quantity.

MURDIN's State Papers, vol. i. p. 51.

Fuller includes, among the wonders of Cumberland, "The Moss-troopers; so strange in the condition of their living, if considered in their *Original*, *Increase*, *Height*, *Decay*, and *Ruine*.

1. "*Original.* I conceive them the same called Borderers in Mr. Cambden; and characterized by him to be, *a wild and warlike people*. They are called *Moss-troopers*, because dwelling in the mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of the two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the kalendar.

2. "*Increase.* When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they, that formerly lived by hostile incursions, betook themselves to the robbing of their neighbours. Their sons are free of the trade by their fathers' copy. They are like to Job, not in piety and patience, but in sudden plenty and poverty; sometimes having flocks and herds in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their mottoe, *viritur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest neighbours what they sometimes require. They are a nest of hornets: strike one, and stir all of them about your ears. Indeed, if they promise safely to conduct a traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish janizary; otherwise, woe be to him that falleth into their quarters!

3. "*Height.* Amounting, forty years since, to some thousands. These compelled the vicenage to purchase their security, by paying a constant rent to them. When in their greatest height, they had two great enemies,—the *Laws of the Land*, and the *Lord William Howard of Naworth*. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place where the *officer doth always his work by day light*. Yet these Moss-troopers, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their company, would advance great sums out of their common stock, who, in such a case, *cast in their lots amongst themselves, and all have one purse*."

The last public mention of Moss-troopers occurs during the civil wars of the 17th century, when many ordinances of parliament were directed against them.

The ancient barons of Buccleuch, both from feudal splendour, and from their frontier situation, retained in their household, at Branksome, a number of gentlemen of their own name, who held lands from their chief, for the military service of watching and warding his castle. Satchells tells us, in his doggrel poetry,

No baron was better served in Britain;
The barons of Buckleugh they kept their call,
Four and twenty gentlemen in their hall,
All being of his name and kin;
Each two had a servant to wait upon them;
Before supper and dinner, most renowned,
The bells rung and the trumpets sowned;
And more than that, I do confess,
They kept four and twenty pensioners.

Satchells adds "These twenty-three pensioners, all of his own name of Scott, and Walter Gladstanes of Whitelaw, a near cousin of my Lord's, as foresaid, were ready on all occasions, when his honour pleased cause to advertise them. It is known to many of the country better than it is to me, that the rent of these lands, which the lairds and lords of Buccleuch did freely bestow upon their friends, will amount to above twelve or fourteen thousand merks a-year."—*History of the name of Scot*, p. 45. An immense sum in those times!

The Borderers were, as may be supposed, very ignorant about religious matters. Colville, in his *Paranesis*, or *Admonition*, states, that the reformed divines were so far from undertaking distant journies to convert the Heathen, "as I wold wis at God that ye wold only go bot to the Hielands and Borders of our own realm, to gain our awin countreymen, who, for lack of preching and ministration of the sacraments, must, with tyme, becum either infedells, or atheists." But we learn, from Lesly, that, however deficient in real religion, they regularly told their beads, and never with more zeal than when going on a plundering expedition.

The Border beacons, from their number and position, formed a sort of telegraphic communication with Edinburgh. The act of parliament 1455, c. 48, directs that one bale or faggot shall be warning of the approach of the English in any manner; two bales, that they are *coming indeed*; four bales, blazing beside each other, that the enemy are in great force. "The same taikenings to be watched

and maid at Eggerhope Castell, fra they se the fire of Hume, that they fire right swa. And in like manner on Sowtra Edge, sall se the fire of Eggerhope Castell, and mak taikening in like manner: And then may all Louthiane be warned, and in special the Castell of Edinburgh; and their four fires to be made in like maner, that they in Five, and fra Striveling east, and the east part of Louthiane, and to Dunbar, all may se them, and come to the defense of the realme."—*Stevenson's History*, Vol. II. p. 701.

In dubious cases, the innocence of Border criminals was occasionally referred to their own oath. The form of excusing bills, or indictments, by Border-oath, ran thus: "You shall swear by heaven above you, hell beneath you, by your part of Paradise, by all that God made in six days and seven nights, and by God himself, you are whart out sackless of art, part, way, witting, ridd, kenning, having, or receiting of any of the goods and cattels named in this bill. So help you God." —*History of Cumberland*, Introd. p. xxv.

A letter from the Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII. in 1533, gives an account of a successful inroad of the English, in which the country was plundered up to the gates of the castle, although the invaders failed in their principal object, which was, to kill, or make prisoner, the laird of Buccleuch. It occurs in Cotton MS. *Calig.* B. VIII f. 222.

"Pleaseth yt your most gracious highnes to be aduertised, that my comptroller with Raynald Carnaby, desyred licence of me to invade the realme of Scotland, for the annoysaunce of your highnes enemys, where they ..... shulde think most convenient; and soo they dyde meet vppon Monday, before nyght, being the iii day of this instant monethe, at Wawhope, vppon northe Tyne water, above Tyndaill, where they were to the number of xv c men, and soo invaded Scotland, at the hour of viii of the clok at nyght, at a place called Whele Causay; and before xi of the clok dyd send forth a forrey of Tyndaill and Ryddisdail, and laide all the resydew in a bushment, and actyvely dyd set vpon a towne called Branxholm, where the lord of Buclough dwellythe, and purpesed theymeselves with a trayne for hym lyke to his accustommed manner, in rysynge to all frayes, albeit, that knyght he was not at home, and soo they brynt the said Branxholm, and other townes, as to say Whichestre, Whichestre-helme, and Whelley, and haid ordered theymeself soo, that sundry of the said Lord Buclough's servants, who dyd issue fourthe of his gates, was takyn prisoners. *They dyd not leve one house, one stak of corne, nor one shyef, without the gate of the said Lord Buclough unbrynt; and thus scrymaged and frayed*, supposing the Lord of Buclough to be within iii or iiii myles to have trayned him to the bushment, &c. &c.

An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, in the History of the Widow Placid, and her Daughter Rachel. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 137. price 3s. 6d. Williams and Co. London. 1807.

The history of a learned, benevolent, and quiescent quaker lady, who under the dispensations of providence is deprived of her husband, her son, her business and property, and in short her all, yet finds a consolation in believing that all is wisely ordered, and is for the best: and that the *conviction* of this truth brought into exercise, is a remedy calculated to dissipate the anxieties and to soften the sufferings of life. Her character is contrasted by that of a fine lady, a military captain, a country squire, and a student of divinity. The execution of this little work is not amiss. We presume that the writer is not of the society of the Friends; and that the principal personage of the narrative is no *portrait* What might have been the conduct of such a quaker lady as the late Mrs. Knowles, the friendly antagonist of Dr. Johnson, we cannot take upon us to say. That the Widow Placid reminded us of that very sensible and worthy person, we admit; but in our judgement the events are somewhat too many and too afflictive, for the occasion; and the reasoning of Mrs. Placid is somewhat too extensive and learned for the character. We commend without the smallest hesitation the *intention* of this work, and can safely commit it to this hands of our readers, whether younger or elder. Those who do not improve something by the reading of it, have made a progress in resignation and contentment which others may admire, and which all ought to imitate.

The Beauties of Antiquity, or Remnants of Feudal Splendour and Monastic Times. By J. Hassell, Esq. Jones. London, 1807.

A pretty work published in numbers, each containing four plates, price 2s.—They are neatly executed in aqua tinta, with an illustration attached to each. This publication, which is at the same time neat and of reasonable price, is sufficiently respectable to fill up a niche in a library, among books of the same class of subjects, or may furnish amusement and gratification to those who do not chuse to go to the expense of more considerable works.

A Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots, intended to point out their extensive Influence on all known Languages, by the late Rev. Alex. Pirie, of Newburgh. 12mo. pp. 186, Edinburgh; Williams and Smith, London, 1807. Price 5s.

Those who claim for the Hebrew language the character of "*the parent language of the universe*," are surely intent on doing it ample honour; but it is not so easy to justify this character as to insist on it. Nevertheless, if we abate something of this assumption, we may safely allow that the Hebrew has undeniable claims to deep antiquity; that either by itself, or by some of its cognate dialects, it has spread more or less over a considerable part of the western world. Many of its roots are interwoven, beyond any reasonable doubt, with the ancient languages of Europe, as well as with those of Arabian Asia: and we should be glad of an opportunity of perusing the labours of a competent Welsh scholar, in which the Hebrew languages and the ancient British were *purposely* compared. We know that this is incidentally done by Lhuyd; but a more explanatory and reasoning performance, comprising customs and manners also, is what we desire. Specimens we have seen lead us to infer, that an ancient Briton, who understands Hebrew, must find in it much similarity to his own language, and that various notions still extant among the uncorrupted parts of the population in Wales, are very probably derived from a source, of which the East is rather the seat than the West. We suspect, too, that the Gaelic has many *ideas* and turns of speech, in common with the Hebrew; and when we opened the work before us, we were in hopes of finding our suspicions verified. We have not, however, been so fortunate. The author has, as is usual, traced many Hebrew notions through Greek and Latin words, to which he has annexed some French and English, a little Italian, and *Scottish*. He adds, also, on some words, the Saxon, Swedish, and Danish, but in a manner which evidences pretty strongly that he is acquainted with these languages only through the medium of a dictionary.

We extract, as a specimen of Mr. Pirie's performance, the first word which occurs.

"אב, אבה, *eb*, *allè*. These words originally conveyed the idea of *fertility*. Hence they were used by the Hebrews to denote a *father, green ears of corn*, &c. The Syriac אבא, the Greek and English *abba*, i. e. *father*, still convey the same idea. As the governor of an abbey was always called the father of the religious house, so denominated, the Saxons called him *abud* or *abbod*, as the French and English still call him *abbot*; and as every structure of that kind was reared in some *fertile* plain, hence the building itself was called by the Latins *abbatia*, from whence the French *abbaie* and the English *abbey*, which last is the Hebrew term precisely. The English *abbacy*, denoting the rights and jurisdiction of an abbot, the Latin *abutessa*, the Saxon *abudesse*, and French *abbesse*, are obviously of the same original."

This article is certainly incorrect.—The English has no *abba*: it occurs, indeed, Rom. viii. 15. but is a Syriacism. From Syria it travelled westward, and with the office of *abbot* the Saxons received the appellation: it is not, therefore, Saxon, but a foreign term naturalized, after the conversion of that people to Christianity. Besides, it conveyed, when addressed to an abbot, no idea of *fertility*, since those under his care were not his natural offspring. Moreover, *every* abbatial structure was not erected in a *fertile* plain.

But, as we wish to be favourable to works which contain *some* information, though not all that we desire, we transcribe another article, on which the author approaches much nearer to our opinion.

"קרן cron, corn, carn.

"This word has held a very dignified place in all languages. It signifies *to emit rays of light, to shine*, and as horns resemble rays of light, it also denotes *horns*. The horned animal exerts its strength by its horns; hence it also signifies *strength, dominion, a kingdom*. This last idea it has in the Greek, καρανος, κραινω, κραιλωψ κραντηρ, κρινομαι, κρινω, judico; and κριμα, judicium, condemnatio, from whence the Latins took their crimen, criminalis, which became our crime, criminal.

"As a crown is an ensign of royalty or dominion, the root which was used by the Hebrews to convey these ideas has been generally chosen to express it by. Thus *corona*, Lat. *couronne, couronnement, couronner*, Fr. and *crown, coronary, coronation, coroner, coronet*, Eng. with the Italic *coronetta*. As this badge of dignity is worn on the top of the head, the

rame word is used both in French and English to denote that part of the head still, as it was formerly in the Greek and Latin languages. Thus, κρανα, κρανιον, cranium, pericranium, with the French *crane*. Our *crane*, *craneage*, derived immediately from *cran*, Sax. *kran*, Teut. *kraene*, Belg. *garan*, Brit. are all originally from כרה in its substantive estate, with the *nun* final, denoting any thing which digs deep, as the long beak of the bird called *crane* in English, whereby it preys on fishes.

" As the hair resembles horns or rays of light, it was called *crinis*, Lat. *crin*, Fr. ; or perhaps because hair was the emblem of strength, and is the crown of nature, which she has placed upon the head of man. A fountain, the *head* of the springs or rivulets, was called κρηνη κρηνις, in Greek. Hence, as fountains issue from a small cleft or chink in a rock, such a chink or cleft is called *creneau*, Fr. *crena*, Ital. and *cranny*, English.

" Horns, we have observed, were denoted in Hebrew by קרן corn ; and the same word is but little varied in *cornu*, Lat. *corne*, Fr. with our *cornet*, *corniculate*, *cornific*, *cornuted*, &c. Also every thing growing or placed on the top or head went by the same name ; as the Saxon and English *corn*, the Scotch *cairn*, and the Welsh *carnedd*, a heap of stones thrown together on the top of a mountain or hill, and the fires which the Druids kindled upon it. The French *corniche*, and the English *cornice*, are evidently of this original ; as is the English *crown*, meaning the *chief* silver coin.

" As Saturn was considered in the heathen mythology as the chief god, or at the head of the genealogy of the deities, he was called in Greek κρονος, and as he was the most ancient of the gods, his name denoted antiquity or long duration, as κρονος, duration, κρονιος, ancient *kronic*, Belg. *crone*, *crony*, Eng. ; *chronique*, Fr. *chronical*, *chronicle*, *chronologer*, *chronometer*. Eng."

If, instead of giving this root the primary idea of *shining*, the author had considered it as importing *to project*, *to stand up*, over or above others, he would have been nearer to the truth. *E. gr.* rays of light are *projections* from a luminous body ; horns are *projections* from the head of an animal ; the tusks of elephants are *projections* from their cheeks, thence called horns, Ezek. xxvii, 15 ; a crown is a *projection* above the head ; the cranium is the *highest rise* of the skull ; the hair also *rises* or *projects* over the head ; the beak of the crane is a long *projection* ; a fountain *projects* its water ; a Scotch *cairn* is a heap, i. e. a rising of stones, a *projection* above the level of the earth ; the same is a Welsh *carnedd* ; the cornice is a *projecting* member of the entablature ; and Saturn, as the principal among the gods, *rises* above them all. Add also a *projection* of land, Isaiah, v., 1., as in English, we say, a *rising ground* ; the Greek κεραυνος, lightning, i. e. a blaze *projecting* from a cloud ; κορωνη, the projecting curvature at the ends of a bow, or at the stern of a ship ; κοιρανος, a prince or ruler ; *Kernaw* or *Cornwall*, a province *projecting* into the sea, a promontory, &c. It will appear, from a due consideration of these instances, that our author has taken a secondary idea for a primary. In general, that idea, which, though most simple, is most capable of being applied to various subjects, may be presumed to have been the original ; but, whenever an idea is restricted to a specific subject, *that* is not the true root.

Εκ των τ Βιωνος, Μοσχ, και Τυρταιω σεσωσμενα. *Bionis, Moschi, et Tyrtæi, quæ supersunt.* Sm. 18mo. p. 89. Price 4s. Edinburgi, Typis Academicis. Londini, Murray, 1807.

A VERY neat edition, in a very small size, of the remaining works of Bion, Moschus, and Tyrtæus. It is well executed, and appears to be taken pains with. It has not, however, the customary introduction of a preface, so that we do not know to whom we are obliged for it, nor the particular inducement of the editor to favour us with it, nor whether he has had any advantages, by the help of which he was been enabled to render this edition superior to others. We presume that it is correct ; but, to say truth, the Greek type is in our opinion much too small for pleasant reading, even with our best spectacles. If the editor had not thought proper to print it wholly in capitals, like the *Parma Anacreon*, yet he might have chosen his type a size larger to advantage. A Latin version is added, *ab Ernesto Gulielmo Higtio*. It is a work of merit, and we recommend it to the attention of such of our learned readers, as wish to comprise their classics in a nutshell.

Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely; with some Account of the Conventual Buildings. Illustrated by Engravings. By George Millers, M. A. Minor Canon. Royal 8vo. pp. 185. price 12s. White, London. 1807.

THOUGH we felt it our duty to treat the intention of Mr. Lingard's work with some severity, p. 771, yet we are not guilty of indifference to the piety of our ancestors, or insensibility to their merit. We are, in fact, rather jealous of ourselves on the contrary account; and are conscious of a predilection for the study of antiquities, which, notwithstanding the jokes of the uninitiated, we esteem it no dishonour to avow. Among the most interesting edifices of our island, *Ely Cathedral* holds a distinguished rank, and the public has been gratified with a copious description of it, from the learned and accurate pen of Mr. Bentham. But Mr. B's work is a library book, and not calculated for the information of casual visitors, who yet desire somewhat more satisfactory than "the lean and legendary tradition of the verger, the oral historian of the place." With this laudable view Mr. Millers composed *a Guide to Ely Cathedral,* which having been favourably received, he has now enlarged, embellished, and presented to the public in a very handsome portable edition.

Our author has taken this opportunity to explain to those, to whom the study is new, the characteristics of English ecclesiastical Architecture; which he divides into—1. the Saxon style; 2 the Norman style; 3. the early English style; 4 the ornamented English style; 5. the florid English style.—These, he very properly illustrates by specimens taken from the different parts of the cathedral and convent, the history of which he is narrating. He agrees decidedly with those who explode the term *Gothic,* from the language of English antiquaries; and he strongly insists on its entire abolition. In this, we fear, he will fail, though his opinion be correct. He then particularly surveys the buildings, their parts and connections, gives their history, and describes their present state. The Cathedral claims precedence, of course, with the remains of the cloister and chapter house, the deanery and other buildings. He also gives some account of other ancient buildings, particularly connected with the convent; and closes with a list of dignitaries, a summary chronology, and tables of the principal dimensions, &c. by way of appendix. The work is very respectable: the reverend author has seen with his own eyes, *this time,* and thereby has corrected some errors into which he had fallen in his former edition, and which had equally misled his predecessors. His remarks are useful, judicious, and intelligent; and though, like a true antiquary, and a still truer member of a conventual establishment, he is desirous of losing nothing in point of antiquity, yet he does not offend by his manner, nor insist on our acquiescence merely on his *ipse dixit.* He gives his reasons, permits us to judge for ourselves, and by his frankness inclines us to favour his opinion.

Whenever dilapidations of ecclesiastical buildings are mentioned, we are apt to recollect with asperity the barbarous animosity of the graceless saints who could not or would not distinguish between the doctrines of popery and the place whence they desired to expel them; but we are not displeased to find these zealots relieved from a part of the odium attached to them. Speaking of the destruction made among the monuments in this cathedral, Mr. M. observes,

"What now remain, are probably but a small portion of what once existed. Most profane havoc has been made among them. We are apt to refer all mischief of this sort to the æra of the great rebellion in the seventeenth century; but the truth is, that a great deal was done long before that time. Weever complains bitterly of it. The dæmon of destruction was let loose very early in the days of the reformation, under pretence of obliterating the traces of superstition. That might have been done, without such excessive devastation. If an image was an object of adoration, it might have been quietly removed, without injury to any adjoining part. If it were simply an ornament, why remove it at all? At any rate, pinnacles and crockets, coats of arms and flourishes in brass, seem to have been very inoffensive things. If "Orate pro anima" were superstitious in fact (as no doubt it was), still it was both pious and affectionate in principle. It was the last fine tie between departed and surviving neighbours, friends, and brethren. However, if it could not be pardoned on that consideration, it might have been erased without destroying the whole record. But a brass plate was worth something, and a stone might

be of more use somewhere else, or might possibly be large and thick enough to be divided. So that paltry avarice masqued itself under the guise of zeal. The depredators were numerous and active. They had great example and authority; that of the visitors at the time of the dissolution, and, a few years afterwards, the more venerable sanction of bishops.

Here, bishop Goodrich, a zealous reformer, issued his injunction, in 1541, that "all "Images and Bones of suche as the Kyng's "people resorted and offered unto, Item, the "Ornaments, Writings, Table-monuments "of Miracles or Pylgrymage, Shryne, Co-"verying of Shryne appertaining to the saide "Images and Bones, should be so done away "and abolished, that no memory of them "might in future remain." p. 88.

Here was license and warrant for abundance of mischief; but it opened a door to much more still than was literally expressed. Not a word is said of the disposal of these spoils, they are only ordered to be done away. No doubt those who owed canonical obedience on this occasion, most conscientiously performed it, and took effectual care that the offensive objects should be seen no more. It is only to be hoped, that bishop Goodrich's injunctions did not cause any of the mischief which has been done to the chapel of his immediate predecessor, bishop West.

Among the many monumental records that have been some how or other done away, who will not lament that that of prior Walsingham is included; for that great man died prior of his monastery, and had even been elected bishop, but the choice of the convent was set aside by a papal provision. p. 87, &c.

To the western door of the cathedral is annexed a portico, called "The Galilee": Mr. M. thinks, that here the penitents used to sit, till re-admitted into the church; and as Galilee bordering on the Gentiles, was the most remote part of the Holy Land from Jerusalem, so was this the most distant from the sanctuary, and the sacred mysteries. Some would, however, query, whether this name may not have a reference to that of "the jewry," which is connected with several churches, and has never been so satisfactorily accounted for, as to leave no room for further explanation. We learn, that the mouldings and other ornamented parts on the outside of this building, worn away by time or injury, were curiously restored when the tower was repaired, by a composition which seems to harden by exposure to the weather, and at present to have all the properties of solid stone." We should be glad if the nature of this composition, which has stood the test of experience, were better known.

It appears that, by a very injudicious addition, to the tower of the west front, that front has been overloaded, and expences to the amount of many thousands of pounds have been at different times incurred in consequence: a striking lesson this to *improving* architects!

Among the most curious reliques of remote antiquity in the cathedral is, the lower part of a stone cross, with its square pedestal, which after having been used as a horse block, at Haddingham, in the Isle of Ely, was removed hither by the judicious care of Mr. Bentham. It is erected to Ovin, steward to Queen Etheldreda, the foundress; and is inscribed

Lucem tuam Ovino da Deus et requiem. Amen.

Mr. M. takes a good deal of pains to justify his ascription of equal antiquity to the ruins of the conventual Church, the history of which he traces from St. Etheldreda in 673, to its destruction by the Danes 870, its reparations by the priests who soon afterwards inhabited it, its restoration to its former state in the reign of Edgar the great rebuilder of monasteries, 970, by St. Ethelwold bishop of Winchester, till the new Conventual Church was begun in 1081, consecrated 1106, and converted into a Cathedral 1109. If our author be right, this is one of the very oldest works now remaining of our Saxon ancestors.

We cannot enter into the history of this structure: but shall merely hint at the octagon and lantern, in the center of it: which does infinite honour to the skill of Alan de Walsingham, the sacrist in 1322. "Nobody can behold without admiring the skill, which has suspended rather than supported, a very heavy timber roof over so wide an area without a pillar." It rests upon eight strong piers and arches, instead of four, as is usual. Why is not this lantern introduced as an object in one of the plates? A plan of the relative situations of the buildings described, ought also to have been given. The plates, however, are neatly executed, and are very useful; the subjects are chiefly such as Mr. Bentham had *not* noticed; and we think the volume is a desirable medium between the extensive investigation of Mr. Bentham, and the fugitive information usually comprised in a mere local "Guide."

The volume is neatly not pompously printed: and we notice this merit the more readily, because we are given to understand that it is the performance of youths who have been trained up in opposition to a combination among the workmen, which threatened very serious and extensive injury to literature, had it not been opposed with spirit and effect by the office where this work was printed, and by a few others, including ourselves.

All the Talents, a Satirical Poem in three Dialogues. By Polypus. Pp. 81. Price 3s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

☞ Against the *late* Ministry.

Ridicule is an irresistible weapon. It takes effect when all others fail; and by treating grave follies with a ludicrous levity, is of more avail than volumes upon volumes of solemn reproof or of dry dissertation. The present little work is written with this conviction. It often laughs at errors which deserve to be treated more seriously; but had this been the case, the end of the satire would not have been answered.

The author's severity against some of our late governors, amounts to personality; and this will be thought the chief merit of the poem, by one party, though whether it may please the other, is doubtful A character at which neither party can be offended is that of Bonaparte; which we shall extract.

Behold, my friend, o'er Europe's hapless land,
Almighty Vengeance stretch its iron hand;
Its impious agent ev'ry realm enthral,
And with wide-wasting carnage, cover all.
The human fiend, each day, each hour he lives,
Still to the world some baleful evil gives.
Oh, when he dies, what shouts shall shake the sphere!
New suns shall shine and double moons appear;
Death thro' the world one holiday shall make,
And hell get drunk with sulphur for his sake!
His throne a pile of human sculls sustains,
And bones that fell on those unhappy plains,
Where pale *Toulon* lay prest beneath her dead,
Where *Lodo* fought and fell *Marengo* bled.
Professing ev'ry faith he mocks his God,
And Virtue trembles underneath his nod.
The nations crouching round, his pomp adorn;
Britannia sits apart, and smiles in scorn;
Calm and unharm'd amidst his impious ire,
While trembling millions from the strife retire.
So round some cliff when now the tempest roars,
And the weak Linnet downward turns her oars,
The royal Eagle from his craggy throne,
Mounts the loud storm majestic and alone,
And steers his plumes athwart the dark profound,
While roaring thunders replicate around!
But now, rous'd slowly from her opiate bed,
Lethargic Europe lifts the heavy head;
Feels round her heart the creeping torpor close,
And starts with horror from her dire repose.
* Favoured by Heav'n, let *Britons* bend the knee,
And thank that awful Pow'r who keeps us free;
Own HIM our strength, on HIM repose our all,
Sedate in triumph and resign'd to fall.

* *Favoured by Heav'n let Britons bend the knee.*] —I think I may say (but meekly let me say it, and with awful reverence), that Providence watches over this empire with an eye of peculiar regard. *England seems to be solemnly selected and delegated to interpose a barrier between partial subversion and universal anarchy: to punish the punishers of nations; to heal the wounds of agonizing Europe, and to sit like a wakeful nurse, watching at her side, and administering to her lips the medicine of salvation.* We stand on a noble, but a dreadful elevation; responsible in ourselves for the future happiness of the human race. We have a spirit, a constitution and a religion: unrivalled, unparalleled, unprecedented. From these sources I draw my politics, and these tell me, we shall triumph. The *red right hand* of Providence is every where visible. *Even at this moment it is performing the promised work of Papal Extirpation.* Persevere then, Britons, in the mighty task before you. To recede from it were ruin. Be firm and you triumph—fear, and you fall.

All the Blocks! or, an Antidote to All the Talents. A satirical poem, in Three Dialogues. By Flagellum. 8vo. pp. 76. Price 2s. Boards. Mathews. London, 1807.

☞ Against the *present* Ministry.

As pretty an instance of a *blunt* satire, as we have lately met with: what could induce the author to write it we *can* conceive, but what could induce the Bookseller to print it exceeds our conjecture. The writer would be very severe on the present ministry if he knew how; at least he affects great asperity and wrath against them, but his anger has little nature in it, and less poetry. However, he may do the said ministry service in another form; for he reminds us of what was attributed to the *ins* of former days, and what might have been repeated in his instance, had his talents been thought worthy of the purchase:

The ministry—(God bless the King)
Since we to praise refuse 'em,
To work by art the self-same thing,
Get blockheads to abuse 'em.

Poems chiefly amatory. By David Carey, author of the Pleasures of Nature, Reign of Fancy, &c. &c. Small 8vo. Price 5s. 6d. Boards. Blacklock, 1807.

We know not whether it be owing to the fogginess of our climate, and our fondness of beef, as the French would infer, that the amatory effusions of our poets have seldom ranked highly in the estimation of men of taste. They have been either offensive to delicacy, or frigidly remote from the language of nature.

Still more censurable is the opposite extreme. In avoiding the repulsive coldness of prudery, some have given the rein too freely to a prurient imagination. To them may be applied the defamatory praise of Sidney, who possessed

" ———That prevailing, gentle art,
Which can, with a resistless charm, impart
The loosest wishes to the chastest heart:"

We are unable to ascertain, whether Mr. Carey may have paid much attention to the subject, or whether the chasteness, yet impassioned warmth, of his amatory poems, be the result of his natural disposition. In most instances, however, he has kept within the proper mean. " If," says he, " in any of the pieces which compose this volume, the Muse may have for a moment forgot [forgotten] her proper avocation, roving more like a 'chartered libertine' than the handmaid of virtue; let it be recollected what Horace has said, that the office of the muse is to please, as well as to instruct; and that to desert for an instant the path of instruction, with the intention to please, without falling into the poisoned stream that forms the boundary, is one of the most difficult and dangerous attempts of an author. But in treating of 'love and love's disport,' instruction seems to be out of the case, and all that may be expected of a writer on such a subject is, that his sentiments should be chaste without being dull, his fancy not more lively than correct, and his description pleasing without the aid of meretricious ornament.

" With this object in view, and with the utmost reverence for the cause of virtue, the following amatory pieces were written; and notwithstanding they are the spontaneous effusions of the moment, when the fancy is seldom governed by the most rigid rules of propriety, they may possibly tend to shew that a poet may be a lover, and speak the language of passion, without wounding the delicacy and forfeiting his claim to the favour of his mistress."

In this point of view we should always wish to contemplate the amatory poet; and, so far as we have already observed, Mr. Carey is, in most instances, entitled to praise.

After these remarks we submit the following specimens of Mr. Carey's poetical powers:—

TO MISS———

I will not say thy lip so sweet
Like morning's crimson blossom glows,
When Zephyr, borne on pinion fleet;
Wakes from her dewy sleep the rose.
I will not say thy blue eyes seem
The glances of the timid dove,
When, wakened by the vernal beam,
Her paramour invites to love.
I will not say thy breast so fair,
Where rapture might delight to rest,
Is like yon white-wing'd cloud of air,
Yet by no mortal form imprest.
No! while I gaze on all thy charms,
And catch sweet madness from thine eye,
My breast shall beat with wild alarms,
And all my language be a sigh.
And oft shall fancy think the while,
In love's despairing wild excess,
How happy he who shares thy smile,
Who shall thy virgin charms possess!

TO A LADY, ON HER ASKING THE AUTHOR 'WHAT IS LOVE?'

Seek not to know what winning form
The god of love triumphant bears;
Whose smiles, like thy own blushes, warm,
Whose every grace like thine appears.
For he will make thy heart his prey,
That never glowed with guilty fire;
Will steal thy bosom's peace away,
And pangs unfelt before inspire.
The conscious throb that shuns the light,
The jealous fear and downcast eye,
The anxious day, and sleepless night,
The frequent tear, and stifled sigh;
These shall the tyrant, love, impart,
And prove the triumph of his power,
That reigns in secret o'er thy heart,
And *mines* thy blooming virgin flower;
Shall bid thee trust to happier days,
And lean on hope's endearing wile,
And mourn that rapture's dream decays,
And weep the falsehood of their smile.
Then seek not, lady, thus to know
What charms the conquering god adorn;
His bosom feels, indeed, the woe,
Who bleeds the victim of thy scorn.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

VINDICATION OF THE EARLY CHAPTERS OF MATHEW AND LUKE, ON PRINCIPLES NOT HITHERTO ADOPTED.

[Vide Panorama, VOL. II. p. 535.]

I am no great friend to traditions, because they seldom or never retain, unadulterated, for any length of time, the original truth which gave rise to them. Yet some of them convey information, though disguised, which more regular history does not afford. Among these I take the liberty of reckoning the report, that St. Luke was a *painter*, and had painted the portrait of the mother of our Lord. I shall not support this opinion by appeal to the miraculous Madonna at Florence, said to be one of his capital performances; nor to that which in our heretical country performs no miracles, though strongly vouched for as an unquestionable original of the Evangelist, by the housekeeper at Chatsworth: and which certain wicked wights have pronounced to be painted *in oil!* But, I shall presume that this tradition had *some* foundation, and is not wholly void of meaning. Let us examine whether we do not find in the writings of this sacred penman, such a description of the Holy Mother, as may justly be called her *portrait*; that is, that of her character and mind, though not of her person and countenance.

We are scarcely introduced to this interesting personage, chap. i. 29., when we are told, that "she was *troubled* and *cast in her mind* what manner of salutation this should be." The word rendered *troubled*, does not import any deficiency of natural courage, but simply the agitation of her mind, dashing, as it were, backwards and forwards, like water; now thinking well, now suspecting ill, of this salutation. And to this sense agrees the word διελογιζετο, reasoning within herself, examining both sides of the question, *dialoguizing*, *pro* and *con*, as to the nature of the present occurrence. A very natural action, surely, for a person of understanding, and manners! And this character for reflection and thought is retained by the blessed Mary, where we next find her, chap. ii. 19. She "*kept* all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart." she *collected* and *preserved* these events in the storehouse of her mind, and *laying them beside one another*, compared them together; by this means they mutually served as objects illustrative of each other. Again, verse 51., "she *kept* all these sayings in her heart." But the form of the verb here used is διετηρει; (before, it was συνετηρει); she closely *watched*, with all the affection of her heart, *all* these sentiments, to see what turn they would take.

Now, nothing of this depicturing of the character of Mary, appears in any of the other Evangelists: St. Luke alone has thus painted her. Moreover, this character is perfectly agreeable to the warning given her, by Simeon, that a sword should pierce her reflective and considerate heart: or rather that a javelin, thrown by a fierce hand, after having pierced its object, should wound her deeply, in its further course. It is perfectly agreeable, also, to the solicitude which, many years afterwards, thought her Son, our Lord, *overdid* himself; *i. e.* he *exceeded* in labours, &c.

Hitherto we have seen a picture of the mind, only, of Mary; the Evangelist draws another of her actions. We have found that she was thoughtful and reflective; she was, we must add, discreet and active; for after her salutation, she determined to put to the test the information she had received, and to judge by her own eyes and ears, whether her ancient friend Elizabeth had really "conceived a *son* in her old age;" and whether this was really the *sixth* month of her pregnancy. Elizabeth had concealed herself during five months, but this Mary did not know; Elizabeth's pregnancy *might* however be reported in her neighbourhood, and so the informant of Mary *might* have told her no great news, nothing worthy of being a sign in confirmation of what he had predicted. It *might* also have been the *third* month, or the *eighth*, in which case the imperfection of the information would have been apparent. She also staid till she saw a *son* born. Nothing, then, could be so discreet as placing herself under the protection of a person of the age and character of Elizabeth. Nor is this all: for, Mary went *in haste* on this, to her, extremely important business: it follows, that Mary must have been in circumstances of life, which permitted this *instant* exertion. No person extremely poor, no person in servitude, no person under any authoritative controul from another, could have made this *hasty* journey. This then, is another feature in the picture of Mary as drawn by St. Luke.

But the inference as to the situation of Mary, is of still greater consequence, if we advert to the *education* which attended a comfortable situation in life. That education contributes very essentially to form a *thinking* mind, we know from every day's experience: and we have seen that such a mind was Mary's. It is evident, also, from what is called her *Song*, that she had read the Scriptures of the Old Testament with attention; and, as reading was not (as it is not, at this day) a common acquisition among women of the lowest class in the East, the possession of it removes Mary from that class, had we no other proof. Nevertheless, I think that the

principal mistake of critics has been the taking of Mary's Song for a *sudden vocal* effusion, by *instantaneous* inspiration: whereas, there are so many allusions in it to passages of the then extant scriptures, as should at least have withheld this opinion from becoming general. It is not likely, that instantaneous inspiration should have repeated sentiments already recorded and public to the whole nation: something not yet known, something looking forward, something of sufficient consequence to justify its being revealed, is what we should rather expect from such an afflatus of the Holy Spirit. It will be observed, also, that the sacred writer does not assert the immediate inspiration of Mary: his words are, speaking of Elizabeth, she "was filled with the Holy Ghost;" and speaking of Zechariah, he "was filled with the Holy Ghost, and prophesied;" whereas concerning Mary, he says nothing of the Holy Ghost, but simply, "Mary said:" This distinction of phrase is not favourable to the notion of a *sudden verbal inspiration*, in which the party speaking is the mere organ of the sacred spirit.

I know not whether it be necessary to inform your readers, Sir, that, *to say*, is often used, when not speech but *writing* is the subject. We have the phrase among ourselves: "He *says* in this letter"—"He *tells* us, in such a place"—"Your correspondent *says* that,"—and that the same idea is annexed to the word *to say* in scripture, appears, among many other places, from John. i. 23., Isaiah *said*, (*i. e.* wrote): vii. 38, The scripture hath *said:*, Rom. vii. 7., The law had *said:* Gal. i. 9., As we *said* (*i. e.* wrote) before, so *say* (*i. e.* write) I again, &c. &c. Give me leave, then, to consider the Song of Mary as not spoken, but *written*, under the illumination of the Sacred Spirit; and by being committed to paper, it comes under the principle which I have endeavoured to establish, that St. Luke sought out, and procured, all the *written* documents which he could obtain for his purpose. The fact, I presume, is, that during the residence of Mary with Elizabeth (three months, or more) she composed this Song; and several copies of it were made, one of which, or a transcript, St. Luke employed in his History. I must take the liberty of forming much the same idea of the song of Zechariah; this is indeed prophetic, and looks forward; it is also expressly said the prophet was filled with the Holy Ghost: but, as the ancient prophets, though filled with the Holy Ghost, *wrote* their prophesies, I mean in the first instance, since only a few were spoken first, and written afterwards, so, I apprehend, this also might be composed by Zechariah, even during his preternatural dumbness, or in the privacy of his closet, without the smallest imputation on its character as an inspired production. It imports nothing as to the character of these papers, whether they were spoken first and afterwards reduced to writing, or composed in writing and afterwards published; since, in either case, the industry of St. Luke in procuring them is the same.

Now, the acquisition of writing by a young Jewish woman, adds to the proof already hinted at, that she was in respectable circumstances, and had received a liberal education: for, we are not to attribute to those times, and to that country, the same diffusion of knowledge as obtains among ourselves: Writing and reading were arts very rare among the men, much more rare among the women; and the possession of them, is, in my opinion, decisive against that poverty which some have unwittingly attached to the character of our Lord, and his parents.

These papers then, being written, it remains to enquire in what language they were composed: certainly not in Greek, as we now have them; but in the language then spoken in the country, the Syriac Hebrew: and they follow, no doubt, the rules of Hebrew poetry, I mean as to the parallelisms of verbal construction, which are a well known peculiarity of Hebrew composition. St. Luke, receiving these papers in Syriac, translated them into Greek: and thus justifies the assertion in his preface, that he had received his materials from those who were *eye witnesses of the matters*, as Mary was, of Zechariah's prophecy, and the facts in his family; or were *personal participators in them*, as Mary was in what concerned herself. Of these very early events, St. Luke had by his diligence obtained *perfect understanding*, and he inserts these documents, that Theophilus might know the certainty of those things in which he had already been instructed. That they are very happily adapted to this purpose, and have undeniable *internal* marks of authenticity, I hope to shew in another paper. St. Luke also mentions the return of Mary to *her own house*; which agrees with the notion of her situation in life, &c. being respectable.

I would only remark further, here, that St. Luke is the writer who last mentions Mary the mother of Jesus, by name, Acts i. 14. and she is the only woman whom he thus distinguishes. On the whole, the inference is clear, that we are obliged to St. Luke for a *portrait* of this highly distinguished person; not indeed of her features, but of her character and conduct: and thus this tradition, of which no critic has ever been able to make any thing probable, proves to be founded on truth, and coincides with actual facts.

The characteristic precision of St. Luke appears also in some minor particulars in these chapters; but, they are too evidently in the spirit of the author, to be overlooked or mistaken by a considerate mind. FIDELIS.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*Homo sum,*
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We are highly obliged by the communication of a respected friend, on the subject of cruelty to animals, and the means of preventing that abominable vice. He will excuse our abridging some parts of his letter, as the whole is too long for insertion, yet we are desirous of setting it before our readers *at one view*. His compliments to our work are omitted, of course.

"There are courts of justice to which the injured *man* may appeal, and where punishment will be inflicted on the offender: but, with SHAME *to the man*, and SORROW *for the brute*, I ask what laws are now in force to rescue the wretched ANIMAL from moaning in unregarded sorrow, and sinking beneath the wanton cruelty of his *torturer?*†

"It is an unpopular attempt to attack prejudices established by time and habit, and secured by the corruptions of luxurious life; it is equally unpleasant to attempt the reform of abuses, without the least prospect of success. *Yet there is a secret pleasure in pleading the cause of humanity and helpless innocence.*" GREGORY*.

. . . . . .

It is now some years ago, since it was proposed, by several eminent and worthy men, to institute a society, to be called THE ANIMALS' FRIEND, for the express purpose of *preventing* or *punishing* the abuse of animals. There is no need to pain the sensible heart by detailing those barbarities which too often disgrace our public streets; our readers, whether in town or country, must have seen enough of the cruelties practised on unoffending animals, to render such afflicting particulars unnecessary. It was hoped that the "Society for suppressing Vice" would have exerted themselves on this subject. If the present appeal to humanity should have the effect of exciting their attention, the writer would rejoice in the benefits which must result from their endeavours.

It is not, perhaps, in the power of human laws to provide effectually for the maintenance of domestic animals in *private* life, by allotting them an adequate portion of food, and moderating the extent and severity of their labours; but it is in the power of those who *will* effect it, to accomplish a diminution of *public* offences, by punishing whoever is guilty of them, and with that benevolent severity which shall amend the culprit, and deter others. We have already excellent laws promulgated with this design: it is proposed, 1. to enforce these; 2. to compel every drover, and other person concerned in the managing of cattle, to a distinct and open exhibition* of his *badge*, with his name, and residence, as well as number, in large letters thereon, during the *whole* time he is so employed: it being a practice among these people to conceal the badge they now wear, when out of London *streets*. *Masters*, also, affect to plead exemption from this badge; but, in fact, all persons driving cattle ought to be considered as drovers, and subjected to regulations. The magistrates would do their duty; but can they be every where? and, by choosing a committee to conduct this business, a very little trouble might produce much good.

These means may be carried into effect, by adopting a few easy rules, viz.

1. By raising a fund (from subscriptions and donations, however small, and especially *Charity Sermons*, which would be advantageous in a variety of ways†), to defray any contingent or incidental expenses, and chiefly to *reward* such as were merciful to their cattle.

2. To employ the most effectual method of bringing offending persons to that condign punishment they so justly deserve.

3. To apply the fines levied for offences in increasing the fund (relieving the poor), or rewarding such as bring offenders to justice.

4. To publish in the newspapers, and by

* Dr. Gregory's Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, compared with Animals, &c.; an highly philosophical, elegant, and entertaining work.

† See Thoughts on the Duty of Mercy, and sin of cruelty to the brute creation, page 4; an admirable tract, abridged from Dr. Primatt's famous work of the same title. Printed for Rivingtons, price 3d., earnestly recommended to general perusal and distribution.

* The writer has experienced the necessity of this, as it is a common practice with drovers to *hide* their numbers when out of London *streets*; and he has been obliged to force them from their hiding places. Another great error is, that all persons are not obliged to wear badges, as masters, &c.; yet *their* cruelty has been punished. See Reports of Society for Suppression of Vice. And how can we punish drovers, if not known to be legally so, by proper badges? All persons actually driving cattle are drovers, and should be so marked.

† See the annual Exhibition Sermons preached at Southampton, and afterwards published, by the Rev. L. Richmond, and others. The Endeavour Society intend instituting an exhibition of this kind in London.

hand-bills, *particular* accounts of the persons punished (as name, residence, occupation, &c.), and their offence, as an additional exposure of their brutality; to inform others how to proceed in like cases, solicit their aid and support; and thus evince, that motives of *self-interest* may be made a stimulus to *mercy*.

5. The reports of the committee to be read at the general meetings, quarterly, or oftener, and then published in aid of the fund, but at a low price, to extend their circulation; or extracts from them distributed gratis, and posted in the most public places, in a *large* hand-bill.

6. The committee of this society, meeting at stated periods, would soon perceive the general good resulting from their active philanthropy, and direct it in the most beneficial manner. It would also be very advantageous and highly desirable for them, and indeed for every active philanthropist, to be *sworn a constable*, that, in the present state of our laws, he might *immediately* punish an offender, and, as an officer, be completely secured from personal injury. The want of these advantages allows many wretches to escape, from an inability to have them secured, and the fear of their personal violence.

Many other sources of investigation would necessarily arise, and become obvious causes of concern, tending very effectually to remedy, and indeed to extirpate, those grievous abuses which now exist, and so much disgrace our country, by allowing that, as a christian practice, which was reprobated by the Heathens; and highly criminating those who thus *indulge* and *encourage*, by NOT *forbidding* and *preventing* it. Thus, the *horse*, from whose services we derive such essential advantages, is frequently sold by his unfeeling and more brutal master, in whose service he has been literally *worn out* and broken down, and that, perhaps, in the pursuit of his pleasure or his profit, in some cruel diversion; and then discarded from being "a pampered menial," to experience the most bitter reverse; *because* he is old, and because, while he retains the *wish*, he is disabled from the power of pleasing.* Such *superannuated horses*, therefore, might be rescued from the hands of brutality, by an easy rate of purchase, for the purpose of an immediate and easy death. The *absurd* practice of *pounding* cattle, should, and easily might, be abolished or regulated, so as to oblige the owner to provide the necessary food, or *enforce* the payment of an *ample* and *liberal* supply. Punish not the animal, who is not in fault, but the owner, who is careless of him, and often *wilfully* and maliciously so, to injure another person. A proper degree of attention, it is hoped, would also be insured to all those detestable practices which have hitherto *disgraced the* NATION, and made the British name as *detestable for cruelty to animals*, as it has been nobly and deservedly applauded for its philanthropy to men. While we boast of and persevere in the one, let us not neglect the other. "Let one be done, and not leave the other undone." So will the comfort, benefit, and advantage of *both* be secured, and cause every English heart to glow with the animated beams of human philanthropy (humbly imitating the Father of all mercies), resounded from the *genuine feelings* of both MAN and BEAST!

An abstract of the laws now in force on this subject ought, by all means, to be printed, and generally dispersed.

We select the following from among many benevolent remarks furnished by our correspondent.

In cold and wet weather, many leaders of stages are absolutely killed by the splashing of the hinder horses; their haunches and necks being thus constantly kept covered with wet mud, which quickly evaporating from their exercise, produces intense cold, and thus destroys the animal powers. Would not *lengthening*, or *shortening*, the distance from the hinder horses remedy this? At least, a loose leather or oil-cloth apron, lined with cloth, would effectually secure them, and preserve their valuable lives, and give no other trouble than that of being loosely tied. How many galled shoulders might be preserved by the slightest attention to alter the harness, wash the wound, &c.

OXEN are frequently goaded along, when they are unable to walk through fatigue, from too long journies, &c. and the practice of their being HAM-STRUNG, and in the *excessive pain of a smarting, bleeding wound*, forced along; their *horns broken off* by wanton blows, and the blood flowing to the ground as they walk; with tumors, and often fractured limbs, and dislocations, from the blows inflicted, are almost too bad to *repeat*, worse to *see*, but what to FEEL? The practice of their being *over-drove* is too notorious, and the dangerous effects too dearly experienced, by occasioning accidents, lasting fits from fright, and even death, (which, in such a case, is MURDER *in the drovers*), are too well known, by daily experience, to exculpate the police *of London*. What might not a COLQUHOUN effect in this matter?——The *Baiting of*

* It is recorded to the honour of J. Hanway, Esq. that all his superannuated horses were made pensioners for life on their master's bounty: that he had more than 20 in a field for this purpose, all of which knew, and would follow him; even the blind ones being able to distinguish and thank him. How many others MIGHT "*go and do likewise!*" Such as cannot do this yet are bound to prevent their future suffering.

BULLS, and BADGERS, COCK-THROWING, &c. are other evils that call loudly for a remedy; a diversion "to satisfy the cruelty of a barbarous multitude;" a school for *thieves* and *murderers*, and their partisans. Excellent method of improving and continuing the natural dispositions of a *virtuous* people!

The absurdity and folly of docking and cropping HORSES and DOGS entirely spoils them, by abating from their utility, and consequent value. Diminishing the volume of the *ear*, impairs their hearing, and affects the *eyes*; and interfering with the *tail*, impedes their *speed*; as is evinced in the greyhound, in which the mutilated tail destroys fleetness of foot.

It is also of the greatest consequence to "prevent and punish" the least tendency to cruelty in children, by a suffering similar in kind, to prevent the infallible consequences of inveterate and permanent habits of the most dangerous nature. Dr. Andrew Bell has very properly noticed this in his *Analysis of Education*; and Dr. Colquhoun, in his *System of Education*, p. 40. The means of carrying this desirable and highly necessary part of judicious police into execution, depends on duly enforcing the existing laws, and obtaining from those in power to lend their aid, by enacting such others as may be found necessary."

We are persuaded that the benevolent intentions of the writer will not rest here. Happily our country abounds in philanthropists, who will think the removal of this stain on its national morals, a part of their duty and character; and we invite the opinions of our correspondents, as to the most practicable means of effecting the reformation of a profligacy, with which other countries are not backward to reproach us.

We shall be happy to be the medium of communication, if the establishment of a society for this purpose should be resolved on. Private letters, if desired, will be forwarded to the writer from whom we have received this communication. Several gentlemen have already pledged themselves to support such an institution, whenever, from the encouragement of others, there appears to be a rational prospect of success. In the mean time, we recommend the consideration of the subject to the attention of our friends, in order that the *best* means of carrying it into effect may be selected and combined from the plans of several: rather than from that of an individual.

DIDASCALIA.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE THEATRICAL SEASON OF 1806-7.

The history of the human mind presents a variety of objects to the attentive observer: childhood, middle life, old age, has, each of them, its pleasures and its gratifications, which would be thought ridiculous, if not unnatural, in the other ages of life. An estimate tolerably correct of the disposition of an individual, may be formed from the knowledge of what most delights him: if his rational powers are engaged on rational subjects, we augur well of his abilities, his judgement, and his conduct. If his attention is absorbed by frivolities, we consider his faculties as weak; but if by meanness, we remit our censures, and exercise our compassion. The Theatre is an amusement, which, when it has established itself in a country, is seldom wholly removed. Those who favour the Drama, describe it as rational, refined, moral, virtuous, and exemplary. It certainly does not partake of the nature of athletic sports; it neither strings the nerves with health, nor invigorates the body by exercise, it neither encreases speed, nor augments strength. Whatever it assumes as recommendation, must be derived from mental gratification and from the correctness of those almost living pictures of the effects of virtue and vice which it is capable of presenting to the sympathizing spectator. A drama is, moreover, a work of skill and art; a mere history in dialogue, is no drama; but the imagination of the writer is expected to interest the sensibility of the spectator, and to conduct his story, or to enforce his sentiments, with contrivance and ingenuity, with vivacity yet with discretion. The presentation of a drama is, it must be acknowledged, an incident of great hazard to the writer, and to the theatre itself; it is a moment at which concealed malignity or open enmity may produce effects of the utmost importance, to those who have laboured long on a subject intended to interest and amuse the public, to those who have expended thousands in preparation of what a mischievous association of hisses may reduce to utter insolvency. In the course of the theatrical campaign we have spoken our sentiments on theatrical operations without any bias on our opinion; except that arising from the execution of justice in mercy. But it might not be unwise, if the town, at the close of a season, would look back, and consider to what kind of entertainment its attention has been requested, and what were those subjects which it has been solicited to applaud. The labour of this reminiscence is probably too great for the general mass of that population which assumes the title of "the town:" the

exertion is too much to expect: but if it were done for them by some impartial observer, the result might prove advantageous, both to the theatre and to the auditory.

If Voltaire was correct in describing the English as *a nation of Philosophers*, we cannot but attach some degree of importance to the very amusements of such a nation: and were we called on to predict the subjects with which they would be gratified, with what pleasure should we anticipate the most vigorous efforts of manly reason, the refined wisdom of ages, the renovated incidents of former generations, interesting in themselves, to us, their descendants, especially, but greatly increased in interest, by the combined influence of compressed arrangement, elegant diction, forcible sentiment, and judicious moral.—The heart made better while the fancy is delighted, the passions moved, either to abhor vice, or to practice virtue, to drop the ridiculous aberrations of caprice, or to cherish the principles of honour, and to promote the genuine dignity of our species,

> The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
> That aids and strengthens Virtue where it meets her,
> And imitates her actions where she is not.

Turn now, gentle reader, to matter of fact. ——This "nation of philosophers" has been enraptured with—*The Ogre and TomThumb!* —with *Mother Goose and the Golden Egg!* —with *Seven League Boots*, and *real* inundations from the New River. We solemnly repeat, in defiance of incredulity, that the nation to which foreigners resort *pour apprendre le penser*, to learn to think, has had presented to it, those childish, those infantine poverties, which every *little man* in the kingdom has thrown aside with his bib or his pin-afore! We have been taught to expect wit in compositions which would disgrace the author of Gammer Gurton, and elegance in the awkward motions of a monster, to expect delight from scenes which sense could not vindicate, nor judgement endure. Those who have any regard for the reputation of their nation, will with extreme reluctance recollect the poverty of our drama: to investigate is to expose it: foreigners on the continent and elsewhere, will receive our protestations as irony, and posterity will with difficulty believe (if it actually enforces on itself a kind of belief) the truth of our reports, for the correctness of which we appeal to all our contemporaries.

But perhaps, it will be said, that public encouragement has not enabled the managers to provide entertainments of a superior nature. We do not affect to be able to state the finances of either Theatre from the treasurer's books; but, if the immense wealth poured into the lap of Madame Catalani may be any guide to our guesses, the disposition of the public is sufficiently distant from parsimony. *Five thousand Guineas* for a single season of appearance in public; *two benefits*, one of which is guaranteed to produce a thousand guineas, and the second as much as it may, are terms which surely do not imply any reluctance in British auditories to pay the full price of their pleasures. We are glad to see every token of wealth and generosity among our countrymen, and of late we have seen many which in our opinion do them honour: but whether we ought not to distinguish those called for by noble and laudable occasions, is what we submit to the cool consideration of the judicious. This, surely, we may say, that while such terms are universally reported and credited, our national Theatres cannot be permitted to shelter the inanity of their presentations, under the pretence of want of public support. We detract from the merit of no one: but we say, produce that merit which may justify applause; relinquish that nonsense which even clowns despise. *If* the Theatre be capable of rationality, prove it by facts: *if* it be favourable to morals instance those morals: and *if* it may promote genuine patriotism, and truly British honour, let it produce our Henrys and Edwards; but not the imaginary tales of the nursery, or the marvels of Mr. Newberry's Works in Lilliputian octavo, which are freely *given* to all *good* little masters and misses as rewards for their goodness; their papas and mamas *only paying two pence for the binding*!

Our readers will have observed, that in various other respects, the Theatre has felt our castigating hand. Some of the new pieces have been feeble, and others crude: they had a certain degree of merit, but it was seldom unaccompanied by drawbacks which ruined the combined effect of the whole. Others * stood in great need of a truly critical friend, or truly friendly critic, † who could have spoken his mind freely to the author, and whom the author would have heard and reasoned with till convinced of the necessity of curtailing in such or such instances, and of entering more fully into character, in such or such others. Authors are usually too tender on the subject of criticism: they refuse to learn: they enter on defence before they have well heard an accusation, and usually, they refuse to hear the reasoning on which an accusation is founded. This should not be. He is an ignorant builder who refuses to apply the plumb line, whoever may offer it as a rule of judgement, when the

* We except *the Curfew*.

† Adelgitha cannot here escape the reader's recollection.

perpendicularity of his building is in question.

We make no remarks on the cunning but not honest arts, intended to ensure popularity, to which the Theatre has had recourse. We believe that there never was a time when favour was more assiduously solicited by the directors of public diversions from the very lowest doorkeepers of the Temple of Fame. Hence praises have been lavished by our prostituted public prints, on productions which absolutely disgraced common sense, and hireling criticism has affected to style itself "the voice of the Public;" and has persuaded a certain portion of the "groundlings" to believe that they were satisfied with what they saw; whereas, to do them justice, had they been left to the unbiassed exercise of their judgements, the Houses would have found in the public a discernment very capable of rejecting the insipidities offered to its approbation.

But, we find no pleasure in censure; and still less in scrutinizing into those lamentable deficiencies which it is a labour of no very gratifying description to particularize. We turn with a mixture of respect and regret to consider the effect of that criticism which the manager of a theatre has an undoubted right to exercise on the pieces he presents to the public. It is well known, that we have differed entirely on the subject of the Tempest, from the manager who has adopted the additions with which the libidinous muse of Dryden disfigured that beautiful drama. We are extremely unwilling to suppose, with Mrs. Inchbald, that the Tempest of Shakespeare stands in any need of Dryden's alteration—that the mild and airy spirit, Ariel, cannot charm an audience, except by singing, and that this drama does *not* interest the passions. We cannot so far abandon our judgements as to suffer our passions to be moved, with the pettish quarrel of the *two lovers* of Dryden, and the two *loveresses*, who know nothing, and yet too much. Still less can we tolerate the sympathetic powers of cure, patronized by Sir Kenelm Digby: by which the wound would *be healed* if the sword that gave it was anointed with——Roman vitriol! Nor can we think the aid of Dryden's alteration was very great, when it thus touched on metaphysics:

Dorinda. What is the soul?

Hippolyto. A small blue thing, that runs about within us

Dorinda. Then have I seen it in a frosty morning run smoking from my mouth.

Is it possible that *simplicity* should be more injudiciously *simple*? We are indeed tempted to adopt one line, and but one, of this alteration:

Henceforward let your surgery alone.

If then we enquire what honourable additions have been made to the literature of our country, in the theatrical season that is past, or what support morality has received from the pieces presented during the course of it; if we examine what share of applause may fairly be claimed by merit, and what must be attributed to meretricious glare, and to mere stage effect;—we are almost inclined to conclude, that the Drama is sinking rapidly into a state when it will not retain a shadow of those high sounding epithets, which some have bestowed on it: "The theatre is the school of virtue."—Is it, what virtue has it taught this season?—"The theatre is a most rational amusement."—Is it, how then has it been so prolific in folly, night after night? "The theatre is a remedy for the spleen:—" No: whoever possessing common sense, and permitting common sense to influence him, has, this season, attended the theatre, must have sunk into the spleen, on reflecting how ill his time has been employed, in beholding what others equally ill employed their time in presenting. Charity indeed, might over persuade him, that as these wights *must* live, he might disguise under that lovely name, the feelings of his mind, and banish from his ideas the consideration of the comparative merit between these subjects, and others of which he could hardly be ignorant.

We have delayed our remarks to the close of the season, because, it cannot *now* be said, that ill-nature has any share in them. It cannot be said that we have been influenced by pique or by partiality: no performer is the price of a single ticket out of pocket by our censures; no author has a single hiss of disapprobation to charge us with, as leading a party to his detriment; no manager has suffered damage to the amount of a single guinea, or has found his property affected to the value even of an order. But in justice to those who, in succeeding seasons, may be placed in the office of cultivating the public taste (an office of great responsibility, delicacy, and difficulty), we cannot but wish that they may possess fortitude enough to resist the introduction of such childish nonsense, and ridiculous trumpery, as we have witnessed; and may avoid the uncharacteristic characters of heroes without heroism, soldiers without courage, lawyers without law, merchants without method, maidens without modesty, parents without affection, lovers without feeling, and learned women without an atom of wit or erudition:—for such have been prominent characters in Adrian and Orilla—Vindictive Man—Tempest (not Shakespeare's) — Arbitration — Fale Alarms—Assignation—Town and Country—A Day in London—Peter the Great.

Virtus est vitium fugere; et sapientia prima,
Stultitiâ caruisse.

RETROSPECT OF THE LABOURS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, DURING THE SESSION 1806-7.

Anatomy.

The reading of Mr. Home's interesting paper on the stomachs of animals, engaged the attention of the society February 12, and April 23 and 30. Mr. H. took an extensive view of the comparative anatomy of the stomach, in man, horses, dogs, elephants, &c. in ruminating animals, and in those of the cetaceous genus; also of the crop and gizzard of birds.

Although Mr. Home has examined several of the cetaceous animals, and in the present instance has dissected a bottle-nosed porpoise, which had six bags, constituting its stomach, yet he has succeeded only in ascertaining the relative dimensions of these parts, without being able to assign any satisfactory cause for such an important difference of structure.

But he has traced the analogy between the mascular stomachs of birds, whose bills serve to separate the husks from the seeds, and those animals whose fore-teeth assist in seizing their food; between those of carnivorous and of granivorous animals, as in the whale, hippopotamus, beaver, water-rat, ass, horse, dog, and man. In the stomach of the horse, ass, and water-rat, much similarity appeared. The kangaroo exhibited a peculiarity in the great length of its stomach, which is covered with a thin cuticle, and supported by numerous muscles to revent the food, as it occasionally ruminates, according to the observations of Sir J. Banks, at New South Wales; although those in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change, have never been perceived to perform any such function. Mr. H. then made a summary recapitulation of the particular structure of the various stomachs which he had examined, and divided them into six classes: 1. stomachs of ruminating animals: 2. of non-ruminating animals: 3. of animals ruminating occasionally: 4. of carnivorous animals: 5. of granivorous: and, 6. of herbivorous animals.

In the conclusion, Mr. H. expressed his opinion, that all animals may ruminate; and after referring to the observations of certain writers on this subject, he related a case which he had seen of a lad, aged 19, who ruminates all his food. This lad is blind, has a voracious appetite, and his attendants limit his daily quantity. After he has finished his allowance, he regurgitates a part, chews and swallows it; Mr. H. has seen him eat: when he has finished ruminating, he retires to repose.

Astronomy.

April 23, a letter was read from Dr. Olbers to Dr. Young (foreign secretary to the society), announcing his discovery of a new planet on March 29 and 30. This planet is about the size of a star of the 5th or 6th magnitude, and was found in the sign *Virgo*. It has received the name of *Vesta*.

This new planet was observed by Stephen Groombridge, Esq. at his observatory at Blackheath, in consequence of the accounts transmitted from the continent. It is of a dusky white colour, very like in its appearance to the Georgium Sidus.

These observations, and those of the royal astronomer, were communicated April 30.

Equinoxes, Precession of.

Mr. Robertson, Savilian professor of geometry in the university of Oxford, communicated Dec. 18, a paper on "The Precession of the Equinox," proposing some new methods of ascertaining with greater accuracy than has been hitherto done, the calculations of compound rotary motions; he added to his paper, seven mathematical tables adapted to his new theory.

Chemistry.

In the sittings of the 20th and 27th of November, 11th and 18th of December, Mr. Davy, in the "Bakerean lecture," considered electricity as a "chemical agent." The preliminary experiments related chiefly to the production of fixed alkali in water, by means of a powerful galvanic battery, having the positive and negative wires inserted in different inoxidizable vessels containing distilled water. From these experiments, a very obvious but very important fact resulted, that even distilled water is never chemically pure, but that it frequently retains both vegetable and animal matter combined, or dissolved in it, and always nitrogen gas, or some kind of salt. Hence, after repeated experiments, he found that electricity did not *generate* fixed alkali, as supposed by Pachiani, but only *evolved* it. Water, observed Mr. D., when chemically pure (a state which at present scarcely appears practicable by art) is decomposed by electricity, and resolved into pure oxygen and hydrogen.

The third, fourth, and fifth section of Mr. D's. lecture, consisted chiefly of numerous isolated experiments, on the effects of electricity on different chemical compounds, most of which it decomposed, and on certain chemical menstrua, in all of which the negative pole disengaged oxygen, and the positive pole disengaged hydrogen.

Mr. D. then took a view of the influence of electricity in the mineral kingdom, its action on carburet of iron (plumbago), and various other mineral bodies, hitherto not sufficiently known, or examined. Mr. D, also mentioned, how the application of electricity might be found extremely advantageous in the preparations of acids, for economical purposes, &c.;——and he noticed the important discovery of M. Pachiani, relative to the formation of acid by the

electric influence, as having assisted him in his researches, and "holding up a quarry to the busy mine" of future philosophers.

We noticed Pachiani's discovery in our first volume, page 557. The production of muriatic acid from water by galvanic agency, was at first vainly attempted by the French chemists; they have since, however, succeeded, and confirm the correctness of this learned Italian's observations. Saff has, notwithstanding, entered his protest against this pretended discovery. He affirms, that the acid produced is the nitric acid, which he discovered six years ago; that water, exposed to the influence of the negative pole, produces ammonia, &c. He pledges himself for the correctness of these results, and announces the publication of his experiments.

Mineralogy.

May 7, a letter was read from a gentleman at Penzance to Mr. Giddy, detailing some singular appearances in the strata, found in sinking a shaft for a tin mine in Cornwall. Pyrites, Schist, and Chlorite alternately occurred, at different depths; but the most remarkable circumstance was that of a stratum of pebbles, found immediately contiguous to the tin, and at the immense depth of seventy-eight fathoms below the surface of the heart.

Natural History.

This branch of knowledge has been enriched by learned and new observations on the mechanism and functions of subjects already known, rather than by discoveries of new species.

Physics.

Capt. Flinders communicated to the society, his observations on the variations of the magnetic needle, a subject which has long engaged the attention of the learned, and hitherto with little advantage. Nor are Capt. F's. conclusions entirely satisfactory; he supposes that the guns and shot on board a ship, are sufficient to produce a magnetic atmosphere, which must operate powerfully on the polarity of the needle; hence he infers the reason of the variations in the needle according to the direction of the ship's head, which amounted sometimes from 4 to 8, 9, and even 10 degrees; but even this being granted, how are we to account for the variation of the needle in vessels which carry neither guns nor shot? As to the regular variations, he found no material difference between his own observations on the coast of New Holland, and those made by Capt. Cook, 30 years before.—These papers were aied March 9, April 9, 16.

Jan. 22, 29, and Feb. 5. Mr. Davy communicated the result of experiments made by Dr. Herschel, which contradict Sir Isaac Newton's explanation of the concentric rays of light, seen between two lenses placed on each other, or brought into contact, in various manners. Dr. Herschel rejects the supposition of Sir Isaac, in ascribing *fits* of transmission to light, and details various minute experiments, which he had performed with plano-concave, and plano-convex lenses, of different dimensions, in order to produce these concentric rays.

The colour of those rings seen through a lens of 120, were black and white; those through one of 40 were red; those through one of 14, were violet, &c. Thus these concentric rings, which through a glass of one focus appeared *black*, through another appeared *blue*; and so on, throughout the whole series of prismatic colours. These experiments were made with lenses of varied dimensions, from one of 120 feet focus, down to those of the most common glasses. The Dr. concludes from them, that light cannot have *fits* of easy transmission and reflection, as supposed by Sir Isaac; and therefore that this phenomenon must be ascribed to another cause, which he proposes to investigate in a second part of his paper. Dr. Herschel affirms that these experiments were made several years ago, and thus claims the priority over Dr. Bancroft, who has already published similar observations.

Physiology.

In the sitting of Nov. 13, 1806, M. Peirson concluded his paper on Muscular Motion. He entered into long and entertaining details of the relative heat and pulsations of animals, in different latitudes, with a view to ascertain their effects on the muscles In this country, he observed, horses pulsate 36 times in a minute, cows 48, and men 72. In Lapland, and in the northern provinces of Russia, men pulsate only from 45 to 50 in a minute. From these observations on pulsation, however, we can draw no positive conclusion relative to its effects on muscular motion. It appeared, indeed, that all excess either of heat or cold, is immediately followed by a sensible diminution of this power. Mr. P. made numerous experiments on the muscles of frogs; in all of which he found the muscular irritability completely destroyed, by plunging them in water at the temperature of 96°: electricity, after such immersions, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could restore the muscular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced precisely similar effects on the muscular fibre, by instantly destroying its irritability. Here Mr. P. observed, that great care was necessary in applying warm water to the surface of the body, in cases of suspended animation, as the heat might be equally as bad as cold, with regard to its effects on the muscular fibre, which he considered as being in some degree the organ of life. Blood, he alleged, was essential to life, only as a necessary stimulus to muscular irritability. The effects of laurel water, and vegetable poisons, were

next examined, which in Mr. P's. opinion, act as a blow on the stomach, that immediately destroys life, by destroying the irritability of the muscles, whereas, the heart can support a wound for some days.

*** Vide Panorama, Vol. I. page 549, for experiments which seem to contradict some of these opinions of Mr. P.

In the sittings of Feb. 19 and 26, Mr. Knight, that intelligent and indefatigable philosopher, communicated the result of twenty years experience "on the bark of trees;" the conclusion he draws is, that there is a juice in trees, distinct from that which is elaborated by the leaves, or conveyed by the alburnum; that this juice gradually exudes, and, like all vegetable matter, naturally assumes a regular form, which at first resembles a honey-comb, and afterwards unites itself with the alburnum to form vessels fit to convey the true sap, either from the roots to the leaves, or from the leaves to the roots, and in this manner it is finally incorporated with the wood of the tree. The author was led to this conclusion, chiefly from having observed, that the bark of grafted trees gradually unites and forms a uniform mass, and that bark on the trunks of trees is speedily regenerated, where the leaves are, perhaps, at the distance of nearly 200 feet. The theories of Malpighi and Hales he considered as being very inadequate to the explanation of this phenomenon.

Pneumatics.

June 4. Mr. Peppys's paper on a new eudiometer was concluded. In this he has ascertained the possibility of detecting with greater accuracy than heretofore the nature and constituent parts of whatever substances enter into the combination of various bodies, especially *gases*.

A paper was also read from Dr. Herschell, containing his observations on the newly discovered planet *Vesta:* together with some remarks on the comet which was expected to reappear in January, and which was seen on the 27th. of that month by his sister Miss H. That deservedly celebrated lady found it in the place mentioned by the Dr., who also saw it himself the next day; soon after which it removed and became invisible.

June 11, 18. A paper by Mr. Allen and Mr. Peppys, on the quantity of carbon contained in carbonic acid gas, was read. The object of this investigation was, to determine that hitherto controverted question, the exact proportion of carbonic acid, which is contained in carbonic acid gas. These gentlemen enumerated the various substances they had employed, (as also the weight and size of certain woods, oak, mahogany, &c.) and detailed with minute exactness the results of an accurate examination every half hour.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Met for the first night of the session, as usual, Thursday, Nov. 6. 1806.

The proceedings of this Society, though regularly continued, seldom afford much of very lively interest to the general reader: we observe, nevertheless, with pleasure, that every session adds something to our acquaintance with the ancient state and character of our country and its inhabitants. Among those enquiries which relate to the very remote antiquities of Britain, we must place first in order a paper by the Rev. Mr. Greatheed on the aboriginal Britons, read Jan. 19, Feb. 5. The extensive philological knowledge of this gentleman, furnishes him with great advantages for such an undertaking; and his method of comparing languages with each other, gives him more than ordinarily clear views of this subject. His hypothesis is, that the first Britons were neither Celts, Scandinavians, nor Gauls: but Cantabrians, a people descended from the original Spaniards. Mr. G. traced the manners of this people in those of the inhabitants of the county of Cornwall (the most convenient part of Britain for access from Spain), and in some other places. He supposes they also emigrated to Ireland.

The word *burgh* or *borough* was the subject of a letter from ——— Boydell, Esq., read Nov. 13. This gentleman thought that when derived from the Saxon, it imported a height, rock, or fortress: but, that when applied to places in low or marshy situations, it was derived from the Gaelic.

Drawings of the *barrows* opened in October last in Gloucestershire were shewn Nov. 20. These *barrows* occupied an extent of land from 40 to 50 yards in length: and from 19 to 30 yards each in breadth. They presented several *kistvaens* singular as being of an oval form. In the principal were found beads, apparently such as had formed necklaces. These are probably very ancient.

Several ancient records have been read, as of Edward III., Richard III., &c. The most interesting was a letter from Richard III. to the bishop of Lincoln, then L. Chancellor, describing the character and conduct of Buckingham, with his intention of punishing that duke capitally. He also requires the great seal from the chancellor; and he kept it from October till the middle of the following year, during which time he was his own chancellor, and affixed the seal to many useful institutions. He afterwards gave the seal, to a bishop of Lincoln, but apparently not the person from whom he took it. This letter is favourable to the character of Richard, comp. Panorama, Vol. II., p. 360.

A variety of minor articles were submitted to the Society during its session, which always coincides with that of the Royal Society.

MEMOIRS OF M. DE LA HARPE.

[Concluded from page 553]

CHAP. IV.—*French Quintilian.—Society of Farmers General.—Baron d' Holback.—Revolution.—Mercure.—Imprisonment.—Conversion.—Translation of the Psalter, with Commentary.—Leçons de Littérature.—Proscription.—Le Fanatisme dans la Langue révolutionnaire.—Defence of Religion.—Death.—Epitaph.*

M. de la Harpe little thought that his most celebrated work would owe its existence to this institution (the Lyceum); and that from the bosom of an assembly consecrated to modern philosophy, his luminous work would arise, whose superior powers would annihilate every false doctrine. Of all the lectures which he delivered at the Lyceum, none remain but the *Cours de Littérature*, which obtained for its author the title of the French Quintilian.

These lectures may be said to have affixed the seal to his reputation; and he was now more sought after than he had ever been. Being now continually engaged in society, and having an habitual preference for the Farmers General, to the higher orders of nobility, from the superior ease and freedom which he found among the former, he seldom saw the philosophers, whose bad taste he condemned, though he had adopted some of their principles. He was accused during the revolution of having been a general attendant on their society, which was formed from the wreck of that of Baron d'Holback. His manuscript notes give a most peremptory denial to that accusation.

"I never at any moment of my life put my feet in the house of the Baron d' Holback, where, I am sure, it was not possible for me to be an object of the least regard; as I had been guilty of a most horrible offence, that of publickly acknowledging a belief in God. I once saw him at the house of M. Helvetius, and another time at that of Mme. d'H.—but we did not exchange a word on either of those occasions.—Diderot was the patriarch of this society and of atheism; he was the high-priest of their mysteries. M. de Saint Lambert was the only one of those atheists with whom I was connected, and he forgave my belief in a God because the system had a more poetical character than any other. We have, however, had some smart contests; and I have sometimes been treated by him with a harshness which did not accord with his polished manners. Nevertheless, he gave me frequent proofs of his friendship, which neither our different opinions of heaven or hell, that is to say, on God and the revolution, had in the least diminished. On the last point I had given him every satisfaction: why could he not give it me on the former?"

M. de la Harpe, as he candidly acknowledged, partook of all the illusions of those, who imagined that they beheld in the first revolution, the reform of abuses and the restoration of the state.—During the first two years, these illusions retained their power. But he never quitted the line of moderation, and flattered himself with the hopes that the factious party would be repressed; and his expectation of this appears in the numerous articles which he, at that time, prepared for the *Mercure*. It was not long, however, before he discovered how fallacious his hopes had been. He himself was continually denounced; and he was consequently obliged to make those apologies, and to take those steps, that afterwards furnished his enemies with subjects for those atrocious calumnies which they afterwards let loose against him. It is difficult to describe the mortifying and discouraging situation in which he found himself at the commencement of the year 1793. All his fine illusions had vanished; he could no longer deceive himself, and he now foresaw the various disasters which were about to overwhelm his country. The remorse for having supported the principles of the revolution, was now become a most grievous affliction to him. But a more painful trial still awaited him; though it at length proved the means of restoring courage and peace to his mind, by drawing aside the veil, and discovering to him the illuminations of religion.

M. de la Harpe was arrested and shut up in the Luxembourg. The greater number of those with whom he had been particularly connected, had already suffered on the scaffold, and the same fate appeared to be reserved for him. At the moment when he was consigned to a prison, the opinions of those modern philosophers with whom he had associated, were not effaced from his mind: and though he abominated their effects, the principles themselves had not altogether lost their influence. But those vain systems, which encrease the thoughtlessness of prosperity, and too often render us blind to the unstable nature of worldly possessions, lose all their power when misfortune overtakes us, and produce a gloomy spirit of discouragement which borders on despair. M. de la Harpe was trembling on the brink of this sad and dismal abyss, and was ready to fall into it. The remembrance of his former honors; his rank as an academician; his celebrity for literature, could not now flatter him with hopes of future consideration, or of obtaining even the least indulgence from such men as then possessed the rod of power. It is the sublime philosophy of the

Christian alone, that enables him to conform to every position of his state and nature, without suffering the extremes of elevation or despondency, to overcome his mind.

In this comfortless situation M. de la Harpe had the happiness of finding a fellow prisoner whose piety afforded him the means of consolation, and by whom it was recommended, to employ himself in studying the Psalms of David, which M. de la Harpe had never looked into but as containing some poetical beauties, and even of these he did not retain the least remembrance. His new friend, however, fearing lest he might alarm the philosopher by such a proposition, urged this employment rather as the means of amusing his anxious mind; and therefore requested him to write a mere literary commentary on these sublime productions.

M. de la Harpe, charmed with an occupation which was so conformable to his taste and inclinations, entered at once upon the work. At the very commencement of it, he was convinced that the Psalms contained poetical beauties of a superior character; and as he proceeded, this opinion was proportionably heightened. The perusal of other pious works strengthened the growing disposition, and he at length discovered the real source of those consolations and that help, to which the wretched never apply in vain. This Commentary, which was at first undertaken with the warmth of gratitude, and was continued with the zeal of piety, became the preliminary discourse of the Translation of the Psalter, the first work in which the Author announced his conversion.

This conversion, which has given rise to many ridiculous calumnies, which have been incessantly refuted and reproduced, was attended with all the marks of a sincere conviction. The manuscript notes of M. de la Harpe afford an additional proof of it. "I was in prison, says he,—all alone, in a small chamber, and in a state of profound sorrow; but many days did not pass, before I found that the study of the Psalms and the Gospel, had produced a strong though gradual effect in my mind. I was already numbered among the faithful. I beheld a new light, but it alarmed and terrified me, by discovering the abyss,—an abyss of forty years, of error. I beheld all the evil, but could not discern the remedy. There was no one to afford me aid. On one hand, my life appeared before me, represented to me by a light which beamed from the torch of celestial truth. On the other, I looked on death, that death which I daily expected, and as it was then inflicted. The priest no longer appeared on the scaffold, to console the dying victim; he ascended it rather to die himself there. Oppressed by these desolating ideas, my heart sunk within me, and addressing myself in a smothered voice, to the God whom I had scarcely known—What ought I to do, said I,—what will be my lot? Upon the table lay Thomas à Kempis. I had been already assured of the excellence of his work, of the comfort I should derive from it, and of the power it possessed to sooth my despondings thoughts. I therefore opened the book, as accident directed, and my eyes fell at once upon these words, *Behold, I am here, my Son, I come to you because you have called upon me.* I read no more. The instantaneous impression which I experienced is beyond all expression; and I am as unable to describe, as to forget, it. I fell with my face on the earth, and bathed in tears; while my words and my cries were but half uttered from the violence of my sobbings. At the same time I found my heart expanding and relieved, but, at the very moment, as if it were ready to split. Indeed I remember little of this situation, but that I wept long, and that, beyond all comparison, my heart never experienced such violent and delicious emotions, and that these words, *Behold I am here, my Son,* did not cease to resound, as it were, through my soul, and to arouse all the faculties of it." It may be here observed, that when a man writes in this manner, he must be inspired by the purest conviction.

When M. de la Harpe was liberated from prison, his sole occupation was to support the cause which he had so fervently embraced. His *Leçons de Littérature* had been long expected. The effect which they had produced was well remembered, and people of all opinions were anxious, that a work which promised such an influence on the public opinion, might at length appear.

The author, however, resolved to make this work subservient to the interests of religion and the social principle: a work which originally had no other object than to teach the rudiments of literature and of taste. Great as the difficulties were which opposed themselves to such a design, M. de la Harpe was determined to pursue it, and in spite of the various obstacles he encountered and the persecutions he suffered, he finally succeeded in the execution of it. In a very few years, he formed that vast literary gallery, where the respective merits of the ancients and the moderns are judged and appreciated.

It has been observed, that, in a time of tranquillity, the institution of the Lyceum was at least useless, if not pernicious; and that the superficial knowledge that might be acquired there, would serve only as a literary varnish for the vanity of young people. In a time of public trouble, and above all, after the most afflicting epocha of the revolution, this institution might have its use. The

eloquence of a celebrated professor might recall many an infected mind, to right principles; hence it was, that M. de la Harpe considered it as a duty to proclaim in public those truths, which he had formerly been so unfortunate as to oppose, and it was with this view that he resumed the chair of the Lyceum. The effect produced by him at the first sitting will never be forgotten. The orator, in a speech full of energy and pathos, gave a picture of the national manners, pointed out their causes, and inspired the crowded audience with those sentiments of indignation and regret which he himself felt. His Lectures were now very numerously attended; but not from transient or idle curiosity: after such a tissue of errors, the people were anxious to be informed of their causes and effects. The noble and pathetic delivery of M. de la Harpe gave great weight to the principles which he maintained; and it was remarked with truth, that his eloquence became more perfect when it was altogether consecrated to the support of such a cause.

It was to be expected that his zeal would attract, as in effect it afterwards did, the spirit of persecution; and he was twice proscribed. The person who in the Luxembourg, had engaged him to write a comment on the Psalms, procured for him, during his second proscription, which was much longer than his first, a safe asylum at the distance of a few leagues from Paris. *Le Fanatisme dans la Langue révolutionnaire*, a pamphlet full of spirit and energy, and which had very great success, reanimated the fury of his enemies,—and his destruction was settled.

Though he was daily exposed to a discovery; though he was sought after with the most persevering rancour; and though an order was issued to get possession of him alive or dead, he continued to pursue his labours in undisturbed tranquillity. His Defence of Religion then occupied his mind. Without consulting the authors which had treated the same subject; he confined himself to the meditation of the sacred writings, and drew from that only source the arguments which he opposed to the philosophers. He possessed an advantage unknown to his predecessors: connected as he had long been with the infidel writers, he was well acquainted with the strong and the weak parts of their doctrine, and to use his own expression, he had passed almost the whole of his life in *the camp of the enemy*.

M. de la Harpe was naturally fond of intellectual exertion; and this disposition seemed to encrease during his second proscription. The apartment which he occupied looked upon a garden surrounded with very lofty walls, and where he could walk without being observed. During the morning, he wrote upon a table near the window. After dinner he took his only recreation, which was to walk for a short time in the garden. On re-entering his chamber, he instantly engaged in some exercise of devotion, and finished the day in the study of works which were analogous to his own. This uniform and sedentary life produced no fatigue. All the activity of his mind was exerted in the sacred cause to which he had devoted himself; nor did the continual dangers to which he was exposed interrupt the tranquillity of his mind. He has often said that this period of proscription was the happiest of his life. His health appeared to be re-established, and his friends flattered themselves that his career might still be continued through many future years—An illusive hope that was soon disappointed.

When M. de la Harpe entered again into the world, the semblance of health disappeared. Very distressing infirmities began to manifest themselves, and fears were entertained by his friends that they should shortly lose him. He himself experienced this sad foreboding. Convinced, as he was, that he could not repair his former errors, but by a work capable of enlightening the infidel, he laboured, with increasing ardor, his Defence of Religion, which he had formed upon a very enlarged plan. He often declared that if he could but live to complete this work, he should then die without the least regret.

But he was not influenced by any sinister notifications of his approaching dissolution to prepare himself for that awful event. For many years he not only fulfilled, with a never failing regularity, all the duties of religion; but he endeavoured to expiate his former errors by a most rigid penitence. His intimate friends had frequently seen him, when he thought himself unobserved by them, prostrate on the earth, as it were, before God, and displaying signs of the most lively and sincere repentance. His last illness, which was of a very complicated nature, soon announced the most alarming symptoms; but his patience under the most tormenting sufferings, and his resignation to the will of his maker, offered a spectacle as affecting to those around him, as they were consolatory to himself. He preserved his presence of mind to the last, and when his enfeebled eyes could not bear the light, from amidst the curtains which were drawn around him, from the gloom of this anticipated tomb, he continued to converse with his friends on the comforts he experienced from religion, on the errors of his life, and on the mercy of his God. Philosophers may bring themselves

to give a theatric character to their last hour: but the Christian, in that decisive moment, rises superior to all human vanities, and seems to have already attained a portion of that superior nature which awaits him.

M. Fontanes* entered at the moment when the priest had finished reciting the prayers for dying people (*les prières des agonisans*). M. de la Harpe recollected him perfectly well, and clasping his hand, he said: "Oh, my friend, how happy I am that Providence has granted me sufficient strength in my last moments to express my admiration at the beauty of these affecting prayers, and to acknowledge the comfort they have given me."

The last will of M. de la Harpe, made at the commencement of his disorder, contains dispositions in favour of his relations and the poor, and prayers for the prosperity of France. The day before his death, he made a declaration which we think proper to preserve entire: "Having had the pleasure," says he, "to receive the sacrament yesterday for the second time, I think it proper to repeat this final declaration of the sentiments which I avowed publickly, nine years ago, and in which I firmly persevere. Being by the favour of God a Christian, and professing the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, in which I have had the good fortune to be born and educated, and in which I desire to live and die, I declare that I firmly believe all that is believed and taught by the Catholic Church, the only church founded by Jesus Christ; that I condemn from my heart and soul all that it condemns; that in the same manner I approve all that it approves; and that consequently I retract all that I have written or printed, or that has been printed in my name, contrary to the Catholic faith and to good morals, disavowing, condemning, and discouraging, as much as I possibly can, its promulgation, reprinting, or representation on the stage. I retract also and condemn every erroneous proposition which may have escaped me in these different writings. I entreat all my countrymen to maintain sentiments of peace and order; I solicit the forgiveness of all who think they have reason to complain of me, as I most sincerely forgive all of whom I have reason to complain."

Translation of the Epitaph on the Tombstone of M. de la Harpe, in the Burying Ground of Rue Vaugirard, at Paris.

Here are deposited the mortal remains of JOHN FRANCIS DE LA HARPE, one of the Forty Members of the French Academy, and Member of the National Institute, who died at Paris, aged 64 years, on the 11th of February, 1803.

A Poet, an Orator, and a Critic of the highest celebrity, his works will be esteemed while the French language remains.

Brave in the defence of the unfortunate*, he was a tender parent and a steady friend.

Sincerely attached to his Religion and his Country, to them he devoted his life.

His labours and distresses shortened his days.

His last wish was that his fellow-citizens should be careful to solace the unfortunate, and to preserve peace and harmony in the country.

Readers! do all in your power to accomplish these wishes, and pray to God for the peace of his soul.

. . . . . .

In page 546, we mentioned that M. Dutens relates a curious anecdote concerning M. de la Harpe's *tragedy* of Menzicoff—we here insert it. It is extracted from Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement, vol. iii. p. 162, where the author speaks of the tricks of the philosophic junto.

"When I was at Paris, a laughable scene occurred. M. de la Harpe had composed a tragedy upon the misfortunes of the family of Menzikow, filled with those philosophi-

* Fontanes is a very eminent poet. During the horrors of the revolution, he fled to England to save himself from the guillotine—here he received not only an asylum, but pecuniary asssistance. During his stay, he daily evinced his ingratitude by continual sarcasms and invectives against the English, one of whose great faults was not having a National Institute. Like his predecessor Voltaire, he was particularly ill-natured against Shakespeare [whom the writer of this note can vouch he did not understand, as he acknowledged to him at the time] and our poets, some of whom he had the knack not only of imitating but even robbing, as his *Jour des Morts*, and his *Forêt de Navarre*, &c demonstrate. The latter was written in imitation of Pope's *Windsor Forest*, and takes its title from the noble forest of Navarre in Normandy, about a mile from Evreux, in which is the magnificent seat of the Duc de Bouillon. Of this Admiral d'Auvergne is lawful proprietor, as Prince of Bouillon, but he has been deprived of it by Buonaparte: and when he went to Paris during the Peace, to claim his property, he was imprisoned in the Temple. Since Fontanes' departure from England, he has (like his friend Châteaubriand, who was with him here) become a favourite of the Usurper, has been created President of his Legislative Body, and lives in a Palace, whose lawful proprietor (we believe it was the Duc de Biron) was guillotined.

* Under the Directory, M. de la Harpe hazarded his safety in the defence of the priests that were transported to Cayenne.

cal notions of which I have been speaking. Every one acquainted with history, knows, that Menzikow was very conspicuous in Russia at the commencement of the present century. The author read his piece before several companies in Paris, at which some Russian noblemen happened by chance to be present. I one day asked the Count Schouvalow what he thought of M. de la Harpe. "It is enough to make one die with laughing," said he. Upon my expressing my surprize that a tragedy, which was favourably spoken of, should have such an effect: "How can it be otherwise," replied the Count, "when we see an author emphatically holding forth to us, as received maxims among us, things which are directly opposite to our customs and our manners; and citing, as fundamental laws of the Russian empire, principles which are directly opposite to those which have ever been established there? Besides, even the history of the subject is entirely altered in the tragedy: the most notorious facts are disguised; the persons in it are so unlike themselves, that we, who have seen them, do not at all know them. A prince (Alexander Menzikow) is made to die in Siberia, at the age of fifteen, whom I saw alive at the age of seventy, in Petersburgh. As to the young Princess Menzikow, who, in the tragedy, dies at five years old, and to whom a tomb of marble, which her parents bathe with their tears, is erected in Siberia, she was at Paris only two years ago, enjoying perfect health; and was very near being at the reading of this tragedy, in which she would have been very much surprised to hear her funeral oration composed by M. de la Harpe."

In justice to M. de la Harpe, we cannot close this article without alluding to page 144 of vol. iii. of his *Œuvres choisies et posthumes*, where we find a copy of verses addressed by him to Count Schouvalow in answer to some very complimentary lines sent him by that nobleman; which, after reading the above anecdote, appears singular. Be that as it may, we find in the latter part of these verses the following pleasing description of the beautiful, accomplished, and unfortunate MARIA ANTOINETTA, then Dauphiness.

Pour moi, si je savais toucher
Le luth de Tibulle et d'Horace;
Si comme l'Albane ou Boucher,
J'étais né pour peindre une grâce;
De ces artistes excellens,
Si par une faveur divine,
Je réunissais les talens,
Je vous peindrais notre Dauphine.
Je voudrais chanter dignement
Ces traits, cet éclat de jeunesse,
Cet air de nymphe ou de déesse,
Ce port et ce maintien charmant,
Ce front où la candeur tracée
S'unit à l'aimable enjoûment;
Ces yeux où brille également
La finesse de la pensée
Et la douceur du sentiment.
Je peindrais la publique ivresse,
Et ces cris, ces transports si doux,
Autour de l'auguste princesse,
Et les larmes de son époux,
Larmes de joie et de tendresse,
Larmes qui du bonheur de tous
Sont la plus touchante promesse;
Et si vous pouviez comme nous
Voir ce spectacle d'allégresse,
Quoique le sort ait fait pour vous
Sur le Danube et dans la Grèce,
Vous pourriez être encor jaloux.

NOTICES OF THE MUSEUM BORGIANUM AT ROME.

This museum was founded by the uncle of the late Cardinal *Borgia*, who died at Lyons, 1804. The design of the founder was to collect all the antique monuments, &c. which were recovered by the excavations made in the environs of Velletri. He had procured a considerable number, when the museum was almost entirely pillaged in the war of 1744. The father and uncle of the Cardinal renewed their endeavours, and the Cardinal at length increased it so greatly, that he may be regarded as the founder of this establishment, and of the academy of Velletri, which he instituted for the purpose of inspecting this museum, and of publishing descriptions of its contents. After the death of the Cardinal, this valuable collection became the property of the family; and it is now one of the most considerable which remain at this time in Rome.

This museum is arranged in ten divisions.

The first class contains,—1. Nearly 600 pieces of antiquity of different materials, and of various sizes.—2. 400 engraved Egyptian stones.—3. A manuscript on Papyrus, described by *Schow*.—4. 1800 Egyptian coins of Roman emperors.—5. Nearly 1800 pieces of Copthtic manuscripts.

The second class contains several *bassi relievi* in terra cotta; with an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining in the dialect of that people.

The third class. Etruscan antiquities, among them an *Assarium*, comprising more than 250 *asses* coined in Italy; Etruscan scarabei, cippi, and other stones containing inscriptions, with 12 Etruscan vases, anciently used in sacrifices. These last have been engraved and published under the Cardinal's direction.

The fourth and fifth classes. Greek and Roman inscriptions, idols, *bassi relievi*, and coins. Among the latter, more than 5000 Greek coins.

The sixth class. — 1. Indian articles;

among them, more than 50 idols in bronze, and more than 200 drawings, many of which are described in the *Museo Brahmanico* of *Paolino à Santo Bartolomeo*.—2. Several Indian MSS. of which the same writer has published descriptions.

The seventh class.—1. Arabic productions; including a collection of more than 1000 Cufic coins, of which the most remarkable have been described by *Adler*.—2. The idol of the Druses, described by the same author.—3. An Arabic globe, described by *Asseman*.—4. Many MSS. in the Arabic and Syriac languages.

The eighth class. Northern antiquities: sacred hatchets, knives, arms, urns, and coins, collected from time to time in Sweden and Denmark.

The ninth class. Mexican idols, with a pictured history of events in that country.

The tenth class. Christian antiquities, inscriptions, bullæ, coins, seals, pictures, ecclesiastical vases, &c. of the primitive times, and of the middle ages.

The principal works, descriptive of this museum, are,—1. Those of *Zoega* on the coins of the Alexandrian emperors; on the obelisks, and MSS. of Egypt, &c.—2. *Fossilia Ægyptiaca Musei Borgiani*, by professor *Ward*.—3. *Schow's* illustrations of the ancient Egyptian roll of Papyrus, of the second century.—4. *Adler's Museum Cuficum*.—5. Many essays on the coins, inscriptions, &c. dispersed in the works of *Visconti*, *Marini*, *Becchetti*, *Heeren*, *Munter*, *Sickenkees*, &c.

As Secretary to the *Propaganda*, Cardinal *Borgia* increased, often at his own expense, the number of founts of types of foreign letters. Among others, he gave a fount of Etruscan types, which was wanting. He encouraged the Egyptian bishop, *Raphael Tuki*, to print his Coptic grammar: he also promoted that of the language spoken by the Curds, of which Garzoni was the author: and in many other languages of which the printing office of that institution had already founts, he was active in promoting publications.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of Cardinal Borgia's occupations, he found time for literary studies. He published several learned works, which contributed to remove certain prejudices which Pope Pius VI. entertained against the Cardinal, of whom he said one day, publicly, "*Cardinalis Borgia est liber cauté legendus.*" [Cardinal Borgia is a book to be read with caution.]

Beside the works published under his own name, he furnished the materials for various others; as to *Tarini* for his *Supplementa ad Bandurium*; to the Abbé *Lanzi* for his *Saggio di lingua Etrusca*, &c. &c.

Correspondence from Prince of Wales's Island in India.

N° I.

CHARACTERS AND LOCALITIES OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN INDIA.

The following extract is from a letter addressed to a person in London from a gentleman in Pinang, and we have reason to expect further communications on the same subject, which will be regularly laid before the public through the medium of the Literary Panorama. We doubt not, but that the writer, by treating of those subjects of which he is an eye-witness, and which he has the opportunity of personally investigating, will throw light on many different articles at present involved in much obscurity. It will no doubt surprise some of our readers, to find the Malays described as trustworthy, polite, courteous, and humane; but the contrariety ceases, when it is known, that the sea-faring tribes may deserve the character of violent animosity usually attributed to them, while others differ totally in manners and disposition. We may add, that such imperfect knowledge of a people as we have hitherto possessed of the Malays, can hardly fail of leading to a proportionably worse opinion of them, and of the human race, than they deserve.

20th April 1806.

The *Malaya* is a very easy language for an Eastern one; but there appears a something about them all that does not speedily become familiar to an European. The beauty of the Malaya consists in its simplicity and softness. Truly may it be called the Italian of the East: it is, without exception, the softest language I could have a conception of. We are very much in want of a dictionary. Howison's is not to be depended on: he has not spelt a single word throughout, right.

A friend, who was here a short time for his health, united his endeavours with mine, in tracing the origin of this language. He was very well qualified for the subject, being master of the *Sanscrit* and *Arabic*, with most of the languages properly Indian. Marsden, in his excellent account of Sumatra, seems to think this language indigenous in the peninsula of Malaya, and thence to have extended itself among the Eastern Islands, till it became the *lingua Franca* of that part of the globe. You will find in the 6th vol. of Modern Universal History a very curious way of accounting for this language. Having the book by me, I will give you the

words, as a literary curiosity. Describing Malacca, the author observes; "the Malay-"an tongue is formed out of the languages "of the different nations which resort thi-"ther, by selecting the choicest words in "each. Hence it is reckoned the most agree-"able and elegant in all the Indies; which "quality joined to its use in trade, causes it "to be learned by the remotest Eastern peo-"ple." A language formed according to this ingenious selection might, undoubtedly, be very agreeable and elegant, but it would still be more remarkable in the history of nations. My friend, in a note on this account of the origin of the Malaya, could not help remarking, that it would be a most uncommon occurrence to discover a nation so choice in matters of abstract sound, and so delicately refined in their organs of hearing, as to take the trouble of learning a copious language, for the mere pleasure of gratifying their sense, or appetite, for sweet vocalic sounds. My friend has now left me for Bengal, and I am not to expect his return here; but as the origin and progress of the Malaya language can only be capable of satisfactory elucidation from the history of the Malaya nation, and of the different tribes from which they originated, and with which they have been connected, I am now collecting all their traditions and writings that can tend to explain their laws, manners, and customs, from a perfect knowledge of which I shall be better able to judge than from any written history. I however apply as much to these books as to their conversation, and hope to send you full remarks on the subject.

This much I cannot omit saying, in justice to the inhabitants of the Malaya countries, or at least the peninsula, that they are not what they are represented to be, a revengeful, wicked, treacherous people. They are by far the best class of people I have met with: they may be trusted with any thing, and are faithful even to death. They are mild in their manners, polite and courteous in conversation, affectionate in their families, and pay great attention to their religious duties. Their feelings are shocked at cruelties, and they would not tread on a worm to hurt it. There are certainly tribes and families of them that live by plunder and piracy to the eastward, but these are persons not under the control of any regular chieftain: and you might as well judge of the English nation from the exhibitions in Newgate or Horsemonger Lane, as of the Malaya nation by these pirates.

As I shall be able to treat more fully on the Malaya hereafter, I will now, in as few words as the subject will admit, give you a short account of some of the different languages on the continent of India. You will find, I believe, that the people in England have not a correct idea of the languages. Take the map and follow me.

Instead of a dialect of Sanscrit, or mediate jargon between Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persic, which is generally, I believe, considered as being the language of the Coromandel coast, the popular language of the coast, from Madras to Cape Comorin, is Tamul, an original language, totally unlike any other, not even excepting Sanscrit, and entering deeply into the composition of several other dialects in the peninsula. North from Madras to Chicacole, the *Telenga* or *Telegu* or *Badiga* language prevails. From Chicacole, through Ganjam, Cuttack, and part of Orissa, the *Woodiar* prevails. On the Malabar coast, through Travancore and the Nair countries, as far as Coorg, the popular language is Malayalam or Malabar.*

Through the greater part of Mysore proper, as well as in the Canara provinces, the *Canara* is the popular language; but, in ascending along the coast of Malabar, the *Coorg* and *Canara* are succeeded by the *Concanar*, which, as you ascend, graduates into Mahratta and Guzeratty (properly denominated *Maharashtra* and *Gujarashtra* or *Gujara*.) The dialect of Hindustani spoken in the peninsula, is reckoned very pure, and in a few unessential particulars differs from that of Hindustan proper: it is termed *Deckani, i. e.* the dialect of the South. When this language, however, in composition leans towards an use of the proper Indian vocables, in preference to those of Persic or Arabic origin, it is termed *Cubbut, i. e.* the language of poetry; and is nearly the same as the *Bakha*, or *Brij'h Bhasha*, the popular dialect of Ajmere and Oude.

The Tamul nation retains an ancient learned, or poetical language, subject to very complicated laws of versification, which is termed *Elikana*; and which has not any connection with *Sanscrit*. From the *Elikana Tamul* springs the popular Tamul dialect of Coromandel, and the Malayalam, both of which are indiscriminately termed Malabar. The *Telinga* is intimately connected with both the *Canara*, and *Malabar*, but adopts numerous Sanscrit and Hindustani flections, and thus, borrowing from all sources, is the sweetest and most melodious of all the popular dialects. In both Canara and Telinga, the most ancient works are composed in a learned or poetical style, which differs fully as much from the modern popular dialects as Saxon and Provençal differs from English and French. The Mahratta language seems connected, on opposite sides, with Sanscrit and

* Of this language Captain Drummond, of Bombay, wrote a grammar.

Hindustani, borrowing numerous vocables from both Hindustani and Persic. The purest dialect of it is termed *Concanar*. The Tamul alphabet does not coincide with the Sanscrit, properly called *Samscruta*, for which reason, books in the Sanscrit language are generally written in a character termed *Grundum*, which has great affinity with the popular character of *Purana Canara*, *i. e.* ancient Canara. Both the Canara and Tilenga nation write the Sanscrit language in their popular character. The Mahratta alphabet differs a little from the Sanscrit in the sound of the letters. Therefore, that nation employs a character termed *Balabund*, which is nearly connected with the *Deva Nagari*, or proper character of Casi and Benares.

The language of Coorg has no particular character.

The *Arab Tamul* is the name of that dialect of mixed Arabic and Tamul which is spoken by the Chooliaks of the Carnatic and Tanjore. They employ an alphabet of 44 letters, which are merely the Arabic and Hindustani accommodated to the sounds of both Tamul and Arabic.

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN FRANCE, AND QUANTITY OF MEAT CONSUMED IN PARIS AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

On the authority of Col. Thornton, we stated, Panorama, Vol. II. p. 487, that the number of sheep in France in the year 1801, was only eleven millions, some hundreds. Having had an opportunity of acquiring further knowledge on the subject, we think it our duty to communicate this also to our readers. Circumstances of this nature, are not only entitled to attention as included in the history and manners of a great people, but as forming points of comparison between ourselves and our opponents, which it is part of the wisdom of enlightened statesmen to be acquainted with. It needs no proof that the supply of animal food must bear a proportion to that of the animals which yield it. If the navy of France required a double quantity of salted beef, for instance, can the stock of the country supply it, without feeling a diminution? What effect would such a demand have on the markets to which the population resorts? If the seamen of France use a proportion so much greater of vegetable food on *long* voyages than the English, as we know they do, how is their general health affected by this kind of diet? Are they equally able, when extraordinary efforts are required, to continue them for an equal length of time?

Again, what proportion does the fleece of French sheep bear to that of English? Does the present produce of wool encourage the French manufacture, beyond the supply of cloth, &c. necessary for home consumption, to a large export, an export of rivalship? If the raw commodity is produced only to a certain amount, how much of that amount is disposable, after the nation itself is supplied?

M. Sauvegrain, a considerable butcher in Paris, has lately published a respectable work on these subjects, from which we have extracted the following calculations. (Our readers will compare them with the account of the Smithfield sales. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 930.)

The basis of M. S's. calculation is, the number of cattle of every description existing in France, including Piedmont, with all the countries united, excepting only the late republic of Genoa, and the island of Corsica. By official returns made in the month of September, 1803, the number appears to be of

Horned cattle . . .	6,084,560
Sheep	30,307,300

The average weight of horned cattle consumed in the departments of this kingdom, is 450 lbs. *viz.* oxen, 550, cows, 300 lbs.

But the average weight in the market of Paris, is 600lbs., owing to the superior size of the cattle, selected and sent up to the capital, and to the very small number of cows slaughtered there.

The average weight of sheep, in the departments, is 26lbs. per head: in Paris, 36.

The average weight of calves in the Paris market, is 90 lbs.: in the departments, not more than 55.

The quantity of veal consumed in all France, is not supposed to exceed one pound for each inhabitant in the year; comparing the number of calves slaughtered, with the amount of the population.

The population of Paris, by returns of the same date as those of the cattle in France, is stated at 547,756: and including travellers, and temporary sojourners, of every description, at 650,000 persons.

The consumption of this city, is daily 400 head of horned cattle, 850 sheep, and 400 calves; which at the averages stated, gives yearly, to each consumer, 67½lbs. of beef, 10lbs. of veal, and 17lbs. of mutton; in all, 94lbs.-½d. of butchers' meat, yearly. These results, compared with the books of the collectors of toll-duties, are found pretty correct; and accord nearly enough with the numbers for which duty is paid, at the barriers.

By the calculations of M. Lavoisier, 600,000 inhabitants, within the walls of Paris, in 1788, consumed each, yearly, 138lb.-½d. of butcher's meat.

The number of cattle consumed in the

departments is grounded rather on approximation, than on official returns; yet taking for a basis the whole number of cattle, with due regard to the time of their growth, and to their proportionate reproduction, no great error can happen. It is stated at,

Oxen and cows . . .	668,570
Sheep	5,751,270

Each of these aggregate accounts, multiplied by the average weight already stated, and divided by the amount of the population, will give each individual in the departments yearly, 8 lbs. of beef, 4 lbs. of mutton; which, with the pound of veal already alluded to, makes 14 lbs. of butcher's meat, yearly, for each inhabitant of France, Paris excluded.

We are not at present prepared to state, in like manner, the average consumption of animal food in Britain; there, can be no doubt, but that it greatly exceeds what is estimated for France. We must, however, observe, that *pork* is not included in the foregoing: that *fish* can be only a partial supply in France; as the fresh waters can yield but a small proportion, and the sea coast of France is not, as that of England is, extended all around the kingdom, but on the west side only, so that the eastern provinces can receive no benefit from any supply of food derived from that source.

ADDITIONAL INSTANCES OF CHRISTIAN PAGANICS IN FRANCE.

The publication of Mr. Millin's paper on the absurdities attached to the commemoration demi-sacred demi-profane of the Ass, given p. 585, has been followed by further instances of equal follies, selected by the antiquaries in France. Some of them are extremely offensive to decency, and piety; these we have omitted: others are confirmations of the remarks we thought proper to add by way of conclusion to the former article. Whatever may be thought of the *incorrectnesses* of sects of different and even opposite descriptions, which obtain in the present day, we are not acquainted with any which are so openly contradictory to the decencies of christianity, as those which had been sanctioned by establishment and patronage in a church that affected to be considered as paramount over all others. We hope that many of such conspicuous improprieties do not now exist, under even the *toleration* of the Catholic priesthood, much less under its *approbation*, and we hope that what remains will gradually be weeded out, till at length that church also shall approach more generally to the sentiments of genuine christianity. This we know is the fact with regard to the best informed, and most eminent members of that community, and they may in time be led to the perception of their duty, in boldly avowing their principles to the world, and disseminating them among the mass and population of the nations under their care. It will appear that former ages, on which we very charitably bestow the epithet of *dark*, are not only chargeable with these absurdities, but that they existed even, as it were, to our own times; and it will be remembered that they are acknowledged by French writers, as having formed part, so very lately, of the superstitions of their own country.

It may be said in apology for some of these practices, that their intention was good, and that they commemorated christian events and incidents.—For instance, on Easter-Day, a lamb was led in great solemnity entirely covered with wax tapers; on Whit-Sunday, the dove was in its turn the object of superstitious veneration, and descended from the roof of the church on the officiating priest.—But this excuse, if available, does not apply generally, as is evident from the slightest examination of the following instances.

Under the reign of Philip the Fair, King of France, there was in Paris a procession, called "the Fox's procession." An animal of that species, clad in a kind of surplice, with a mitre and tiara on its head, figured in the middle of the whole clergy. Care was taken in this ceremony to consult the inclinations of the performer, and fowls were purposely laid in his way. This indeed was attended with some neglect of his devout functions; for he would now and then run after a hen or a chicken, and eat it most carefully. The King was very fond of this procession, pretending that the depredations of cunning Reynard bore a strong affinity to the exactions of the Pope.

However ridiculous these pious *extravaganzas* may appear, they can be matched by others, in almost every Church in France. At Rheims, on the Wednesday before Easter, the whole clergy went in a pilgrimage to St. Remi. The canons, preceded by the cross, marched in two files, each dragging after him a herring, fastened by a ribbon. The sole care of the venerable fathers respectively, was, to tread on the fish of the person whom each followed, and to save his own, with most watchful diligence, from the attacks of his follower. The clergy of Rheims were so persuaded that some respectable mystery was couched under this childish ceremony, that it was found impossible to make them abandon their herrings, till the procession itself was suppressed.

The inhabitants of Corbie were for a long time highly delighted with a truly edifying dog who always assisted at mass with them. On great festivals, the principal seat in the church was kept for him, and he never failed

of conforming strictly to the several postures used during service. It was further observed, that so rigid was this dog in the observance of prescribed fasts, that neither hunger, nor caresses, would induce him to taste flesh-meat on the days on which it was forbidden.

In many places the *Curé* would not have celebrated mass without having for assistant a hawk or a kite usually perched on a corner of the altar. *Not twenty years ago* it was the custom in many villages to bestow a great deal of care on jays, magpies and starlings; they were taught to sing the anthems most frequently used in church-service, such as *Kyrie eleison*, *alleluia*, &c. and when they had made a sufficient proficiency they were admitted into the choir, as no contemptible reinforcement to the sacred harmony. It was usually the parish dame who was intrusted with the education of these sacred birds; for which the children of the squire were too often neglected.

Instances of this association of brutes in religious worship, are so numerous in the annals of the French church, as to leave no other perplexity but that of selecting them. At the installation of a Bishop, the beast which carried him came in for a full share of the honours of the day; and was even admitted within the rails of the Sanctuary. The ass itself was not forgotten; in the thirteenth century, a brotherhood was established at Mans, under its name and protection. The inhabitants afterwards considered this congregation as one of the most respectable monuments of their piety; and so wedded were they to it, that in 1610 they requested the sanction of the Pope to the holy institution, with the grant of some *indulgences* for its members. Paul V. who then filled the Papal seat, sent them his bulls accordingly. Indeed so wedded were the Romanists to this *zoo-mania*, that the sculptures of the churches, their hangings, the vestments of the priests, and all their implements of worship bore signs of the prevailing taste.

The pulpit of the jesuits at Louvain, was famous for an ornament of this kind, a Paradise, allied not a little to the epigram. The eagle, the lion, and the horse, were on the side of Adam; but Eve had for companions, the peacock, the parrot, and the monkey. On the capitals of the great pillars of the cathedral church of Strasbourg, is figured a procession, in which the writer has remarked a pig carrying a holy-water vessel; asses in clerical dresses, monkeys holding in their paws several attributes of religion, and a fox in a shrine. Missals, and prayer-books, of every description, are also remarkable by ridiculous miniatures, in the same style. The cordeliers of Lyons preserved one, on which a monkey was represented with a mitre, in the act of imposing hands on a man sitting before him. The prayer book written for Charles V. of Austria by his mistress, had, on every page, monkeys mimicking religious ceremonies, in the most incongruous manner imaginable.

The part acted by the Cat in the town of Aix, (in Provence) on the festival of *Corpus Christi*, may well vie in profaneness with that of the Ass of Sens on Christmas-day. The finest tom cat of the country, wrapt in swaddling clothes like a child, was, on this occasion, exhibited to the admiration of the gaping multitude, in a magnificent shrine. Flowers were strewed before him; every knee bent as he passed, and the adorations he received unequivocally pointed him out, as the God of the day. *The strangest circumstance attending this ceremony, is, that it continued in all its splendour in the eighteenth century, and was not finally suppressed till about the year 1757!!!*

On St. John's day the scene was greatly altered for poor puss. A number of cats were collected, and put in a wicker basket. The Bishop, at the head of his clergy, lighted a bonfire, in the middle of a square before the cathedral church; and when the flames were raging most furiously, the poor animals were thrown all alive into the fire. The clergy went afterwards several times round the burning pile, singing hymns and anthems appropriated to the sacrifice. During the troubles of the League, the fanatical monks who were preaching rebellion, made frequent allusions to this practice; saying, "that Henry IV. deserved to be put in the cat's basket on St. John's day, &c." This is evidently a sacrifice of Gallic origin. Cæsar tells us, speaking of the Gauls; *Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent: quorum contexta viminibus membra, vivis hominibus complent; quibus succensis, circumventi flammâ exanimantur homines.* The *men* described by this writer, as burnt in wicker cages, are now exchanged for *cats*.

The clergy of Bruxelles in their famous procession of *Sablon*, greatly outdid their brethren of Aix. A bear was exhibited, clad in a surplice, and decked with ribbons, majestically sitting in a chariot, and playing on an organ. This, in itself no ordinary idea, was greatly improved, however, by the whimsical construction of the organ. The music was not produced by the air compressed in pipes, as in common instruments. Twelve cats were separately confined in narrow cells, so contrived in the organ-chest, that they could not turn any way; their tails were drawn through twelve small holes, made at the top, and were fixed by ropes to the keys of the instrument. By this piece of machinery, whenever the bear laid his heavy paws upon the

keys, the cats, strongly pulled by the tail, mewled most horridly, and this melody was powerfully reinforced by the voice of the choristers who perfo med with all their might a well-suited accompaniment.

These details are not useless: they belong to the history of the human mind; a history to which it is to be regretted that writers have so little attended. The public ceremonies of a nation, the solemn festivals of a church, may surely be depended on as exhibiting the characteristics of a people, and of an age. Is it possible to deny that the suppression of these ridiculous and barbarous institutions was a service done to humanity itself?

It may not be superfluous to remark here, that France is at present divided into two parties on the subject of religion; and that the sticklers for the *religion of their Fathers*, as they emp'atically term it, are accused of attempting to renew some of those absurdities which disgraced the Gallic church, while the true spirit of religion is suffered gradually to decay. Nor can it, sure, be amiss, to remind Christians, of every persuasion, that superstitions of whatever kind are themselves gross corruptions of their holy calling, and that the heterogeneous mixture of any pagan ceremony with the genuine institutions of Christianity, is incompatible with truth, and in direct opposition to the divine law.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE COMMERCIAL SPECULATIONS ON SOUTH AMERICA. Vide Panorama, vol. II. p. 161.—[Translated from the Spanish.]

In the page above referred to, we ventured to suggest a few hints on those advantages which would accrue to the British trade, if it could acquire a settlement on the western coast of South America: the following articles comprize additional information on the present state of the Spanish towns along that coast, and may serve as further illustrations of the Map which accompanied our former speculations. We are obliged to a highly respected friend to our work for these translations, which are derived from sources of the first authority.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the province in the kingdom of Chilé, was founded by Pedro de Valdivia, a celebrated conqueror in these parts in 1552. It stands on the banks of the river of the same name, in a commanding situation. The Araucana Indians burnt it to the ground, in 1603. The Dutch, sent by Admiral Brun, endeavoured to establish themselves here, in 1643, but failed of their object. In 1645 it was rebuilt, and peopled by Don Alonzo de Villanueva, by order of the Viceroy of Peru. Though the place is small, it is reckoned among the most important forts in America. The river furnishes a good port, well defended by four castles. The rich gold mines, which were formerly worked, are now abandoned. In 1737 it suffered very much by an earthquake. It is 65 leagues distant from Port Conception.

The river is one of the largest in the kingdom. It divides the province in the centre, and is navigable up to Valdivia, which stands three leagues from the mouth of it. Cape Bonifacio to the north, and Cape Gonzalo to the south, form the entrance. Higher up, the river contracts, and forms the mouth of the port. There the mountains approach so near to each other, that the fire of musquetry crosses. To the south of this defile lies the port of Corral, formed by a bay capable of containing an immense navy. The country is very fertile, and produces great quantities of wheat, fruits and vegetables; but grapes do not come to maturity. It furnishes, likewise, every species of cattle, poultry, and fine ship timber.

VALPARAISO, the capital of the province and government of the same name, in the kingdom of Chilé, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, and is divided into the upper and lower town. It began to be peopled at the close of the 17th century, owing to the exportation of corn to Lima, of which the country produces great abundance, and of an excellent quality. Valparaiso is defended by three forts, and is considered as the emporium of the kingdom, for the import and export trade to Peru. It has succeeded to Port Conception. The navigable season is from June to September. During those months three voyages are made from Callao to Valparaiso. In the winter season most of the inhabitants devote their time to agriculture. The population is estimated at 2000. The country abounds with delicious fruits, particularly the Quillota apples.

LIMA, the metropolis of Peru, was founded, in 1535, by Pizarro. In 1537, Charles V. gave it the title of a royal city. It stands in a spacious plain, called the valley of Rimac. A river of the same name washes it, to the northward, over which is a beautiful stone bridge, of five arches. The principal square forms a quadrangle of 186 yards on each side. The buildings are magnificent: in the centre is a brazen fountain well executed. The cathedral is in a fine style of architecture and was completed in 1758. The figure of the city is triangular; it is protected by 34 batteries; that part fronting the river is three quarters of a league in length. The streets are broad, and mostly straight; the houses, though low on account of earthquakes, are handsome, commodious, and richly fur-

nished; most of them have gardens and orchards. The city is divided into five parishes, and contains 19 convents, 9 public hospitals (one of which is appropriated for women divorced from their husbands), and an university. The climate is fine, yet rendered unpleasant by the incredible number of fleas and musquitos. Throughout the year it cannot be said that it ever rains, nothing but light dews fall. The luxuries and conveniences of life are amply supplied, and its commerce is the most flourishing in America. The most common disorders are putrid fevers, convulsions, and cancers. It has frequently been overwhelmed by earthquakes. The inhabitants are reckoned at 60,000. The jurisdiction of Lima exends over ninety three provinces.

Balance of Trade in Dollars, between Callao (the Port of Lima) and the Peninsula, in the Year 1792.

IMPORTS.

Vessels.	*Spanish Goods.*	*Foreign Goods.*
Nieves.....	408,823	588,183
San Pedro	1,273,363	1,075,182
Union.....	160,721	379,367
St. Joseph.....	26,992	40,284
Africa.....	——	1,268
Aurora.....	47,741	93,039
Gaditana.....	230,329	331,188

EXPORTS.

Vessels.	*Merchandize.*	*Fruits.*
Dolores	1,702,937	1,043,502
Rosa.....	1,525,757	134,441
Santiago.....	2,193,489	212,864
Union.....	789,667	81,726
San Pedro	1,345,669	182,875
Nieves	722,047	169,860
San Joseph.....	6,272	28,840

Money (pesos reales) coined at the Mint in Lima, in 1792-3.

1792	Silver,	4,910,643	Gold,	694,938
1793	.....	5,294,745	.....	646,961

Total of money coined in the mint in Mexico, in 60 years, from 1733 to 1793, $54,360,160 *pesos*.

ARICA is a province of Peru. It is 82 leagues in length, and 16 in width. The vallies, which are mostly fertile, produce wheat, maize, and other grain. Cotton, sugar-canes, and the *Agi* pepper are, likewise, much cultivated. In the last century, the pepper produced amounted annually to 200cwt. The vintages are also very abundant. Black cattle, sheep and goats, feed on the heights near the Cordilleras. For manuring the land, farmers use the dung of the *huanaes*, (birds) which they procure from the neighbouring island of Tqueine. The province is watered by very few rivers; two only can be considered as of any importance. One of them is formed by two large streams, which flow in almost opposite directions, and form a deep and spacious lake four leagues and a half in breadth. In the eastern part of the province is a volcano, in a very high ridge of mountains, from the sides of which issue streams of hot and fetid water. In the heights of *Curato de Pica* are veins of gold; also of the finest copper;—but they are not worked, owing to the severity of the climate. About two leagues from the sea lie the mountains of Chanavaya, Huantajava, and others, which also contain silver; but they are abandoned, on account of a scarcity of water. The province contains 46 towns, and various ports.

The capital bears the same name; it stands in a fine valley about a league in length. The port is much frequented, a great trade being carried on in fruits, pepper, and glass, of which there is a manufactory in the city. Population has declined considerably since the earthquake in 1605. In 1680 it was plundered by an English pirate, and the major part of the inhabitants retired to Tacna, twelve leagues distant.

Arica is 90 leagues from Atacames.

The kingdom of QUITO is 400 leagues in length, and 600 in breadth. The climate is in general mild, and, lying under the equinoctial line, there is a continual spring. Hence it is styled the *Evergreen Quito*. It abounds with the fruits of both Americas, as well as with those of Europe. Cattle of all kinds are innumerable; and the woollen and cotton manufactories may vie with the best in England. It furnishes mines of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, rubies, amethysts, emeralds, rock-crystals, and fine marbles of various kinds. Numerous rivers fertilize the soil, but, there being no bridges over any of them, they are crossed by means of a rope fastened to trees on each side, to which is attached a raft made of skins, having two iron rings to slide along the rope; it is drawn by a horse. The kingdom contains 16 cities, 4 towns, two courts of justice, and 260 villages, comprizing a population of 552,800 catholics, without reckoning an incredible number of wild Indians, of different nations. It is subject to volcanic eruptions, and to frequent earthquakes.

The natives are industrious, and great mechanics; they are also docile, affable, liberal, charitable, and ingenious. A taste prevails for luxury and ease among the nobility, and among the Indians and mixed nations the vice of drunkenness.

The capital, of the same name, stands on the volcanic mountain of Pichinché; it is large, well built, and very populous. The principal square is formed by the palace of the President, the town-house, the cathedral, and the episcopal palace, with a handsome fountain

in the centre. The houses are lofty and well-built; the churches and convents are the grandest in new Spain. The city is divided into seven parishes, containing two universities, two royal colleges, and two hospitals for male and female patients. The population is estimated at 58,000, and is composed of Spaniards, Creoles, people of colour, and Indians. The Creoles are mild and humane, courteous, liberal, hospitable to strangers, religiously disposed, ingenious, and quick of apprehension. The Indians are the most civilized in the kingdom, particularly clever in all kinds of arts, especially painting and sculpture. The cities and villages of the jurisdiction are supplied from the capital with delicious fruits of every kind; so much so, that the market place appears like a garden of fruits, flowers and vegetables. In short, there is every thing the heart can wish to gratify the appetite, and every article is at a low price. Many persons, natives of this country, have rendered themselves illustrious in arms and letters.

The province of TRUXILLO is 27 leagues in length, and 10 in width; and includes three ports within its jurisdiction. The climate is very fine, though rather hot. The soil is fertile, being watered by various rivers, particularly the Mocha. The chief productions are wheat, maize, vines, olives, sugar-canes, and all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. During thirty years after the earthquake in 1687, the country was so much impoverished, that it scarcely produced any thing; however it has gradually recovered its fertility, and carries on at present an extensive trade in sugar and fruits.

The capital, of the same name, was founded by Pizarro, in 1535. It is of a circular form, and surrounded with fortifications. The streets run at right angles, and the houses are magnificently built. Besides the cathedral, it contains three parishes. It has suffered by various earthquakes. Within this district, much of the wealth, concealed by the Indians during the inroads of the Spaniards, has been discovered. In 1576, such immense quantities were dug up, that the fifth part, which belonged to the crown, produced 58,527 *castellanos* * of gold. The river Mocha, which runs about a league distant from the city, supplies it with water, by means of pipes. The population is estimated at 9000 souls, among whom are many descendants of the first conquerors. They are affable, liberal, and of a ready mind.

Truxillo is eighty leagues from Lima.

PANAMA, the capital of Terra Firma, was first built on the coast of the Pacific, by P. Davila, in 1518. Having been sacked and burnt in 1670 by John Morgan, an English buccaneer, it was rebuilt the following year, a league distant from the shore, by Don Ant. de Cordoba. It is of an irregular form, and badly defended. It ranked formerly among the richest settlements in the world, being then the emporium of the transit trade from Peru to Europe, before vessels frequented Buenos-Ayres and Cape Horn. Besides the cathedral, it contains two parishes, four convents, a college, a university, an hospital, and a nunnery. The change of commerce, and the fires of 1737 and 1756, have reduced it to a miserable state. It is celebrated for the famous triumvirate held there in 1525, between Pizarro, Almagro and De Luque, for the discovery and conquest of Peru. The port is formed by an island two leagues and a half from the city, and is very secure. The tides are regular; it is high water every three hours, and the tide falls so low that the beach is dry for more than a mile from the shore.

* A castellano is the 50th part of a gold mark.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LONGEVITY OF THE INDIANS, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

[From the Spanish.]

Many and various causes concur in prolonging, or abbreviating the period of human existence. Climate, the natural constitution of some nations, wholesome food, and bodily labour, strengthen the human frame more or less; and, consequently, more or less tend to prolong life. In cold countries, longevity seems to prevail, and there are found more old inhabitants in elevated situations than in low ones; no doubt, because the temperature of the air renders the body more robust. Those who are brought up in indolence and luxury, do not attain to the years of those who are inured to labour from their infancy. Hence it is, that we meet with frequent instances of protracted years among the Indians, who lead regular lives, and are engaged in labour.

Don Juan de Castro-monte, attained to the age of 133, and enjoyed his health to the last. In Chorrilio died lately a female Indian, who was so old that her baptism was not found registered in the parish books. But, from the dates of some particular events, of which she declared that she had been an eye witness, she must have been at least 150. It is very common for the Indians to live to 90, and upwards; and they are as healthy and strong then, as at 50. It is true, they are exposed to acute diseases, which cause great ravages among them, particularly the small-pox. It has been observed that in great cities, effeminacy, refinement in viands, unbridled passions, and an atmosphere charged with noxious vapours, kill annually

nearly the double of those who inhabit villages and hamlets; for, of the former one in 25 dies, and of the latter only one in 40. To the natives who live in huts, and enjoy a fine climate, and are accustomed to frugality and labour, the period of their mortality is postponed.

In Chota, in the province of Caxamarca, lives Don M. Carguajulca, an Indian, who has completed his 117th year. His intellects are not in the least impaired. His appearance is that of a man between 60 and 70. He has not one grey hair, and of his teeth has lost only the *incisores* of the upper jaw. He has been twice married; with his last wife he lived 69 years. He had eleven sons, five of whom are alive and have a numerous progeny. For 45 years he has not tasted a drop of water, except what is contained in *Chicha* (a liquor distilled from maize), which is his constant beverage. His breakfast is a small beverage of punch made of the above mentioned liquor, with a large glass of rum. This to him is an exquisite cordial, and he never goes to bed, without a flask full of it at his bed side.

Pedro Tafur, a creole, is 121. His second wife is still living, whom he married at 42. The fore-part of his head is bald, and his hair is quite white. He is rather deaf, but his sight is very good and he can walk. His life has been spent in taming wild mules and bulls. We may imagine what a harassing trade it is, and what blows he has received. In fact he bears the marks of them, and has been nearly killed eight or ten times. I heard of this old man, and sent some persons to fetch him. He was very much alarmed, thinking that the magistrates had other motives besides that of wishing to see him. "Please your worship," said he to me, "I am guilty of no crime, but that of having been born among the Indians." I endeavoured to tranquillize him by saying that I was not a magistrate, and enquired why he was so frightened. He replied rather more calm, "As I am so very old, and no injury to any one, the magistrates only want to molest me. I have known more than twenty of them, and almost all have worried me." The Indians bear the same character that Fontenelle attributes to the Italians—their enmity and their affections are eternal.

Nicolasa Roxas is 135. He is incredibly robust, and so animated in his occupations, that his great age appears only in the impediment of his speech. He walks many leagues without a stick, and always alone. His daily food is ground barley, without salt or any other preparation.

Joseph Agif is 141. This man, admirable on account of his years, is still more so for his fine black hair, his bodily strength, the rude exercise he daily takes, his great voracity, for the clearness of his eyesight, and the firmness of his pulse. It is astonishing to see him shoot, in which he passes the major part of the day, exposed to wet and all the fatigue attendant on that diversion. He came on foot to see me, a distance of five leagues.

Roque Ramos is 147. To outward appearance he is not more than 60. He constantly rises at three in the morning, goes to the mountains, counts the sheep, and before day-break returns with a load of wool. He has all his hair and teeth. His second wife is alive, who at 74 appears more like his mother than his spouse.

In passing through Mangas, in the province of Caxatambo, I recollect seeing the baptism of a female Indian at the age of 130. The curate told me that two Indians his neighbours disputed the honor of her hand; a sign that the remains of her beauty were not absolutely despicable. The famous Ninon de Lenclos, at the age of 80, saw sighing at her feet the Abbé Gedoyn. This antiquated dame, nearly double her age, boasts of the honor of having two suitors, who aspire to nothing less than an union with her. How many handsome young women will envy the age of this mountaineer!

In 1788 died a Spaniard of the name of Becerra, aged 132. He was a captain in the militia, and cultivated a small estate which he had purchased.

Don Pedro de Leon, a Spaniard, is 114 years of age. He lives at Contumasá in the province of Caxamarca. He always goes out at one in the morning to water his plantation of cinquefoil, and remains barefooted in the water till day-break. At 99 he married a girl who had not completed her third lustre, and before he was 100 she presented him with a daughter, to his very great delight.

The above two examples are merely cited to shew, that longevity in Peru is not the exclusive privilege of the Indians.

In producing these instances, there can be no mistake. I have seen them all. And not satisfied with that, I made particular enquiries among the most accredited persons in the province, who confirmed the truth of what I have advanced.

(Signed) CHIROS ATYCHIO, Presbyographo.
Chota, June 12, 1792.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[*Principally from the Repertory of Arts, &c.*]

John Falconer Atlee, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, Distiller; for an improved apparatus to be used in fermenting of liquors. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Mabetley, of Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex, Gent.; for a method of making and constructing tents, poles, and other machinery, so as to expel and carry off

noxious and contaminated air by a readier and more effectual ventilation than can be accomplished by the tents in common use. Dated March 7, 1807.

Elizabeth Bell, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, Spinster; for certain improvements in an artificial method of sweeping chimnies, and an improvement in the preparing and manufacturing pieces used for the constructing the chimnies invented by her, so as to render the said pieces capable of being better joined together, and more advantageously used for the conveying smoke, water, and other fluids or bodies, in a divided and pulverulent state, in any required direction; and also certain methods, machinery, and apparatus, useful or necessary for manufacturing such pieces, and applicable for the purpose of forming various other articles of pottery. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Houlditch, of Long Acre, in the county of Middlesex, Coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of four-wheeled carriages of different descriptions. Dated March 7, 1807.

Henry Charles Christian Newman, Clerk, Rector of St. John's, Capisterre, in the island of St. Christopher; for a machine applicable to mills in general, and to various other purposes, but more particularly adapted to the cattle mills employed for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane, by greatly augmenting their power and execution, with fewer cattle, and by increasing the number of the revolutions of the spindle and rollers in the proportion of ten to one of the present mills, or even more if required, by means of a ring, made either of wood or cast iron, round the mill, and by an entirely new construction of the axis in peritrochio, the lever, and a lantern wheel or pinion, the trundles or teeth of which turn a cog wheel on the spindle of the mill; which axis in peritrochio, lever, and lantern wheel or pinion, are also constructed so as to revolve together with two distinct motions; that is to say, a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring, constantly acting upon and compelling the cog wheel and spindle with their separate and united forces. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Day, of Camberwell-green, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, Stone-mason; for a method of applying friction boxes, either with or without a perpetual screw, spindle, and cog-wheel, to extend and facilitate the power of engines, cranes, capstans, and other machines used for loading and unloading ships or vessels, and for raising anchors and other great weights or bodies, and also to the steerage-wheels of ships or vessels. Dated March 20, 1807.

Thomas Johnson, Mechanic, in Glasgow; for a machine for weaving yarn. Dated March 23, 1807.

Archibald Thomson, of the parish of St. John, in the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, Engineer; for certain improvements (by the application of known principles) upon certain parts of mill-spinning for spinning wool or cotton. April 2, 1807.

James Peache, of Cuper's-bridge, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, Barge-builder; for a floating hollow buoy, on a new construction, for supporting mooring chains, cables, ropes, &c. Dated April 8, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Civil Engineer; for a method or methods of reducing the wear, and prolonging the duration of ropes used in drawing coals or other minerals from pits or shafts of mines. Dated April 8, 1807.

Samuel Williams, of Finsbury-square, in the city of London, Merchant; for new and improved machines and machinery for spinning wool, cotton, hemp, and other filamentous substances. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. April 8, 1807.

Richard Francis Hawkins, of the parish of St. Ann, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements to all kinds of gun and carronade carriages, so as to facilitate the working or using, securing, and housing thereof, particularly adapted to ships. Dated April 8, 1807.

William Southwell, of the city of Dublin, Musical Instrument-maker; for certain improvements upon a piano-forte, which is so constructed as to prevent the possibility of its being so frequently out of tune, as piano-fortes now generally are, which he denominates "*A Cabinet Piano-forte.*" Dated April 8, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer; for a method or methods of putting coals on board of ships, lighters, and other vessels, so as to prevent a great portion of the breakage of the coals which takes place in the usual method of shipping them by spouts. Dated April 11, 1807.

Thomas Paty, of St. Thomas's Watering, Kent-road, in the parish of St. Giles's, Camberwell, in the county of Surry, Manufacturer; for a method of dying, spinning, weaving, and manufacturing of East-India sunn-hemp into carpets and carpet rug-matts, which will be more durable and less expensive, than any now in use. Dated April 11, 1807.

Alexander John Forsyth, clerk, of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, in Scotland; for a method of discharging or giving fire to artillery and all other fire-arms, chambers, cavities, and places, in which gunpowder or other combustible matter is or may be put for the purpose of explosion. Dated April 11, 1807.

Anthony Francis Berte, of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London,

Merchant; for certain improvements in casting printers' types and sorts, and other articles of metal. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated April 15, 1807.

James Forbes Dalton, of High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of four-wheel carriages. Dated April 21, 1807.

William Shotwell, of the city of New-York, in America, now residing in the city of London, Merchant; for certain machines and improvements upon machines, for the purpose of bleaching, washing, and cleansing linen, and every other article that can be done by hand. Dated April 21, 1807.

Abraham Matterface, of the parish of Christ Church in the county of Surrey, Millwright; for certain improvements in the construction of a machine for mashing and mixing malt. Dated April 21, 1807.

Mark Noble, of the parish of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, Engine-maker; for a chain-pump, hand-pump, and an improved extinguishing fire-engine. Dated Ap. 25, 1807.

Robert John Stanley, of the town of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, Gentleman; for a method of tanning leather without the use or application of bark (or mineral astringent), except in the tanning of backs and bins, yielding a great advantage both in respect to time and expense, whereby as good if not a superior article or commodity is produced; the ingredients required by this method of tanning are intirely of a vegetable quality, and principal part thereof the produce of the United Kingdom. Dated April 28, 1807.

Rudolphe Cabanel, of Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer; for improvements in the construction of wheels and axletrees, by which will be obtained the following and other advantages: the carriage will be less liable to overturn; and, in consequence of the friction being almost wholly done away, will move with much less power or labour of the horses; the necessary oil or grease being supplied without separating the wheel from the axle, are so securely attached as to obviate the frequent accident of the wheels coming off, and should they be injured, any other wheel, whether cart, coach, or waggon, may be substituted as a temporary resource, and a wheel or wheels may be shifted at pleasure. Dated May 5, 1807.

James Woods, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, Chair-maker; for a machine for churning milk and cream, and which may be used as a pump. Dated May 9, 1807.

William Cubitt, of Walsham, Norfolk, Engineer; for a method of equalizing the motion of the sails of windmills. Dated May 9, 1807.

Francis Frome, of Spring-Gardens, Westminster, Middlesex, Gentleman; for an improved portable boot-jack, with a guard to prevent the possibility of any accident to the legs or ankles in pulling off the boots. Dated May 11. 1807.

William Bainbridge, of Holborn, London, Musical Instrument-maker; for improvements on the flageolet or English flute. Dated May 14, 1807.

John Roebuck, of Warren-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Civil Engineer; for improvements in a machine called *The Caledonian Balance*. Dated May 14, 1807.

Chester Gould, of Walworth, Surrey, Gent.; for improvements on a machine for mangling linen and other articles required to be mangled. Dated May 26, 1807.

CURIOUS TREE.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,—As you have favoured the public, in your number for May last, with a very curious account of a tree, the flowers of which resemble a hand; allow me to offer you a singular description of another tree (from the same hemisphere), that resembles a crucifixion. Agueros, in his historical description of Chiloe, in the kingdom of Chilé, thus relates the story.

"In 1636, an Indian, of the valley of Limache, discovered, among the trees he was hewing down, one of the size of a large laurel, about twelve feet in height. Two transverse branches, springing from the top, gave it the form of a perfect cross. The knotty excrescences formed the figure of the human body very clearly and distinctly. The arms, though united with the cross, appeared in bas-relief. The chest and ribs were equally perfect; so much so, that the latter might be almost counted; and the arm-pits appeared like an elaborate piece of sculpture. The lower members resembled the painting of our Saviour in his shroud. The hands and fingers were but slightly delineated; and scarcely any traces of the head and face could be discovered, owing to the Indian's having hacked that part of the tree, before he perceived any peculiarity in it. A gentleman in the neighbourhood had it conveyed home, and afterwards built a chapel, wherein it is deposited. In 1729, it suffered very much by fire, but has since been restored."

Agueros has given a print of the above tree; and could we rely upon its correctness, it might be pronounced a very singular production. But, perhaps, Mr. Editor, we must allow a good deal for Catholic imagination.

Your's, C. W.

We are much obliged to our kind Correspondent, who has favoured us with this account of a singularity so remarkable. It will, however, be recollected that this instance is accidental; but that the former is a constant and natural species.

LETTERS ON THE UKRAINE, BY A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 558.]

LETTER IV.

Courtship, preceding marriage, is in the Ukraine attended with circumstances, some of which will excite your surprise, perhaps your incredulity; nothing, indeed, but a conviction of the fact, could have removed my own doubts on the subject.

Winter, between Christmas and the great Lent, is the season of marriage, through the whole country; spring, summer and autumn are the periods of courtship, during which young men and women have their assemblies, or meetings, called *Ulitzia*, in the open air, on some field, or in a street, as is implied by the term itself; for the word *Ulitzia*, is the same as our *Ulitza* (street), with the single variation of the final *a* into the dipthong *ia*. These meetings are attended by music, dancing and singing, *all night*, if the weather permits; which makes travelling at night through small villages extremely pleasant and romantic. The traveller is successively awakened by the merry echo, to the happiness of the people; a happiness resembling that of the primeval ages. It is astonishing how human nature can endure an exertion, which, by the labours of the day and the frolics of the night, is prolonged, I might say, uninterruptedly, throughout the summer, except when the weather is unfavourable.

Towards the end of autumn, when the increasing cold renders it impossible to continue these meetings in the open air, the lasses take refuge at the house of some young couple which was married in the last season, where assembles, every evening, a number of young men; and, what is very uncommon, the whole of the entertainment, with the exception of spirituous liquors, is entirely at the females' expense; each bringing a certain kind and portion of provision, according to the means of her parents. After the company is retired, and the lights extinguished, the girls wait to let in their favourites, whom they had previously whispered to return, and who generally contrive to elude their company, and steal back to their mistresses. This is the decisive moment of the lover's felicity, or complete disappointment; for, if the object of his courtship does not whisper him to return, his hopes are at an end; but if she thus distinguishes him, he becomes her professed lover, and considers their future union as certain.

The number of girls who remain at the house seldom exceeds five: they spread their beds on the floor, and repose the rest of the night with their respective lovers; while the master sleeps with his wife, in a place elevated halfway between the floor and the cieling, so as not to disturb his visitors and former friends; it being a point of honour, that he who marries first should accommodate the rest in the same manner.

From this it is evident, that a young man never considers himself as the accepted lover, till such a time as the young woman admits, or rather invites, him to her night conference, which is generally with the knowledge or implied consent of her parents. But I solemnly assure you, that the young pair, notwithstanding this indulgence before marriage, never abuse it. If the parents of a marriageable girl were to prevent her from going to these meetings, they would be thought by others morose, capricious, and unreasonable; they would infallibly excite the indignation of the young men, who never fail, in such cases, to revenge the affront.

In the house where I lodged, a girl, for some offence was to be punished with confinement at home during a whole night. The young men, having received a hint of this detention, surrounded the house, hooting, storming and disturbing the family so effectually, that the father found it necessary to let his daughter go. On her pretending unwillingness, he by main force thrust her out at the door, and bolted it. Looking out of a window (it being a moon-light night), I could not help smiling at the astonishing agility with which she cleared the fence, and joined her clamorous friends, 'ere her father was well out of sight.

In no other country within my knowledge is marriage so little hindered by difference of circumstances between the parties; neither riches nor poverty form any barrier. If the young man is industrious and honest, he may pretend to the richest girl in the village, without fearing any impediment from the refusal of her parents: her love and consent is all he need endeavour to obtain. It is no uncommon thing for a servant of good character, after he has succeeded in ingratiating himself into favour with his young mistress, to wait on his master, and inform him of his daughter's attachment. The father immediately calls in his daughter; and if her lips, or her blushes, confirm the information, the match is made instantly, and the servant becomes one of the family.

If both parties are poor, their poverty is no prevention of their wishes; they wait no longer than is necessary by their industry, or the assistance of others, very readily offered on such occasions, to procure decent apparel for the day of their marriage. When they are married, every one present at the entertainment given on the first and second day, bestows on the young couple whatever he can

best afford: one gives a sheep, another a pig, or a cow, and so on; till the young couple, though possessing nothing before, have now a farming stock, which enables them to begin the world, and, if they are industrious, they cannot fail of thriving. As to the means of providing the entertainment, they are at no loss; for it is esteemed so sacred and indispensable, that any man in good circumstances will think it an honour, or at least a duty, to take the whole charge on himself. A master never thinks it a disgrace to give an entertainment on the marriage of his servant, who, if he be a freeman, seldom continues afterwards in service; the liberality of his master and guests generally enabling him to set up for himself.

Under such simple and benevolent institutions, and in a land so fertile, and so extensive, that any quantity is procured for a trifling rent, it is no wonder that marriages should be frequent, and that such unfortunate beings as old bachelors and old maids should be little known. In the eastern part of Little Russia, or rather of the Ukraine, I do not remember to have seen an unmarried woman of more than 20 years of age, nor a single man of more than 25; even uncomeliness itself, I do not say deformity, seemed to have lost all power of obstructing marriage.

As the Ukrainians profess the Greek religion, their marriage ceremony is nearly the same as that of the Great Russians. After it is over, the bridegroom, who is stiled *Prince*, proceeds home with a train of attendants, called *Boyari*, generally composed of his friends and companions, and sometimes of young men much above his rank, as it would not be deemed honourable in any youth, however exalted in life, to refuse, if requested, to become one of the party. After they are seated round the table, and arranged in such an order that the nearest to the bridegroom is called the *Starshey* (eldest) *Boyarin*, they are presented with handkerchiefs, which are immediately tied round their arms, and then they are entertained with a plentiful dinner. The bride proceeds home, and entertains her female friends, and young companions, attending her exactly in the same manner. These companions (they must be unmarried) are called *Drujki*, and the nearest to the bride is called *Starshaia* (the eldest) *Drujka*, who, as well as the *Starshey Boyarin*, is treated as superior to the rest, and receives a handkerchief of greater value. It is to be observed, that independent of the parents, representatives of whom are nominated in case either party is an orphan, there are always two important personages, a male, called *Drujko*, and a female, called *Swacha*, who manage the entertainment, and conduct the whole ceremony.

After dinner, the bridegroom, in full procession, goes to the bride's house, some of his friends and relations (not belonging to the *Boyari*, who, as the *Drujki*, must be unmarried) riding upon sticks, and indulging in whim and frolic *ad libitum*. The bride's friends and relations, with the Drujko and Swacha at their head, meet the procession within a few yards of the house, with a seeming intention to oppose the further progress of the bridegroom; upon which a scuffle ensues, and the latter, with his friends, forces his way through the opponents, after answering some trivial questions, as, Who are you? Where do you come from? Who do you want? *et cætera*. He then enters the house, and places himself at the head of the table, close to the bride; her companions, the Drujki, being on the right, and his, Boyari, on the left hand, the latter receiving at the same time from the Drujki cockades for their hats, which they keep on during the day. The music, which is never wanting in Little Russia, plays several appropriate airs, which are accompanied by the voices of the Drujki, and then begin the dances; one couple, perhaps, or two, at a time. These continue till evening, generally in the open air; while those of the Drujki, who do not mix in the dance, regale with songs the bride and bridegroom, who seldom leave their seats till the moment of departure. It is remarkable, that on the first day the dancing is chiefly confined to the Boyari and Drujki, or the unmarried of both sexes; while on the second and succeeding days, young persons are totally out of question, and the married people continue the merry-making.

At the approach of evening, when the moment of departure advances, the ceremony of changing the head-dress of the bride from maiden to that of woman, takes place, and produces a scene truly pathetic and affecting. The mother, whether real or nominal, attended by her relations, puts the dress on the bride's head, and in a solemn, but affectionate, tone, reminds her that she is no longer under the charge of a mother; that she must learn to fulfil the duty of a wife, and to study her own happiness, by promoting that of her husband, whom she is exhorted to obey implicitly and chearfully. During this time the weeping Drujki express their regret at parting, as if it were for ever, with their friend, singing in a tone so soft and plaintive, that the bride, the bridegroom, and, in fact, every one present is affected to tears; which flow more abundantly as the tender adieus proceed between the mother, the bride, and her sorrowing companions, who retire slowly. At length, the dejected bride is handed into a vehicle, attended by the bridegroom on horseback. Here, before they proceed to the bridegroom's house, another cere-

mony takes place, which is but ill calculated to relieve her sorrow. The bridegroom rides three times round the vehicle, and, with a whip in his hand, inflicts on her each time a lash, in token of his authority (exercised by some not very tenderly on this occasion), after which the whole cavalcade, with music, proceeds homewards; the trembling bride is ushered into the apartments of her husband, and seated at the head of the table, close to him. Supper is now served up; the music playing all the time. The company sits till a very late hour; when, at length, the young couple retire to bed, under the direction of the Drujko, who attends at the door of the bed-chamber.

When the happy husband is satisfied of having received his wife in a state of modesty and virtue, he proclaims his happiness by firing off a pistol; and the Drujko, who has waited for this signal, communicates the tidings to the anxious friends, relations, and acquaintances. The dancing is immediately renewed, and continued all night; and the joy of the parents, who are complimented on all sides, and of others interested in the happiness of the parties, being indescribable and unbounded, is the only excuse I can offer for their subsequent excesses.

In the morning, the nuptial linen, after inspection by the Swacha and other matrons, is triumphantly paraded in grand procession from house to house; which ceremony, attended by music, and only by the married relations and friends, is continued several days, and sometimes weeks, together, according to the means and circumstances of the parties. It is one uninterrupted period of beastly drunkenness; one continual exhibition of debauchery, immodesty, and disorder. The women, otherwise chaste, virtuous, and amiable, frequently forget their sex, on these occasions, and surpass the men in violation of decency. The extreme cheapness of spirituous liquors, a subject of which I shall speak hereafter, tends considerably to increase the evil, and is, perhaps, its immediate and most powerful cause.

If, from whatever cause, no token to the bride's honour is fired off, a general gloom pervades the company; all retire in dejection, and with the keenest feelings of disappointment. The music ceases, every note of mirth is hushed. The fair name of the wretched victim is blasted for ever, and an indelible stain of disgrace is fixed on her family. She is cursed by her parents, hated by her husband, who is involved in her dishonour, and shunned by friends and acquaintance. To retrieve her reputation, requires a whole life of exemplary conduct, and more than common indulgence and tenderness on the part of her husband.

Encouraged by the prospect of honour and reputation, if virtuous, while deterred by the dreadful concatenation of evils which attend indiscretion, the young women inflexibly withstand every temptation; and the young men, aware of the terrible risk to which imprudence might subject the objects of their affection, accustom themselves, under every admitted favour, to a self-command, which, if it appear scarcely credible, is entitled to be considered as the more incontrovertibly honourable.

OPTICO-POLITICO-SPECULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Panorama. [Extract.]

"It is because we do not all of us see objects alike," said I to my friend, who enquired, "what could be the cause of so much animosity, as has been excited by the present election?" "You think, then, that there is such diversity in our powers of vision, that what appears round to one appears square to another?" —"I do not affirm *that*, but I affirm, that a *rose*, which the generality of mankind describes as *red*, or *reddish*, is *blue*, or *bluish* to others." In support of this affirmation, proof was demanded; and I was under the necessity of maintaining my opinion by reference to facts, which in the course of discussion assumed the following arrangement:

1. From the different angle in which the light falls upon, and is deflected from, objects, black objects may appear white. We lately had a melancholy instance of this in a vessel, going into the Elbe, which mistook the *black buoy* in that navigation for a *white* one, from the solar rays playing and sparkling with great vivacity on it, and its uncommon resplendence. The ship was stranded in consequence.

My antagonist admitted, that rays *from above* do greatly change the apparent altitude, magnitude, character, and splendour of objects (and *subjects*, too) *below*.

2. The different positions, from whence beholders survey an object, contribute essentially to affect their judgment of its nature. I remember to have seen a paling, in which the numerous slight irregularities of its surface cast so many shadows, at a certain situation of the sun, then shining, that a person beholding it on the *dark* side, affirmed it was *all shadow*, while another viewing it on the *bright* side, could discover neither asperities, nor blemishes, but insisted that all was fair, and smooth, and light. Why should not such an incident happen to a person, as well as to a paling?

3. There are, in the eyes of some persons, differences of conformation, which produce extraordinary effects. Anatomists tell us, that we not only behold every object *double*, but we really see things *topsy turvy*; what

is *below* our eye, appearing in the upper part of it, and *vice versa*. And we have, in the Philosophical Transactions, the history of an Ideot, who when he drew figures on a wall always drew them head downward, and feet upward; a demonstrative proof that he saw them so. Now, I do really think,——though I would not liken any of my friends to an ideot, yet that some have the faculty of seeing things *topsy-turvy*, politically speaking, and *draw* them accordingly. It is suspected that to this we owe the dissolution of the late Parliament: and as to seeing objects *double*, there are those in the world who affirm, that we need not go many months back for a memorable instance of this *duplicity*.

4. The truly honourable Robert Boyle, in his "Disquisition about the final causes of natural things," &c., London, 1688, describes the case of a well-informed mathematician, whose eyes shewed indeed no difference from what is common, yet who, in a clear day, could not distinguish between the colour of Mr. B's. coat, which was light, and his own, which was of a dark brown. What is most strange, says Mr. B., is, that he can distinguish black from white; but he cannot distinguish *red* from *green*. When I shewed him a purse of a beautiful scarlet, with sky-blue strings, he examined it very attentively, and replied, that it did not appear to him to be *red*, but of some *dingy* and *dirty* hue. The strings, indeed, he determined to be of some light colour, but of what kind he could not tell.——I should like much to know the history of this individual, and whether or not he was a member of parliament, and on what side he voted; for I have no conception how a man who could not distinguish the purse and its strings, distinctly, could possibly see his way clear in matters of politics. I conjecture, however, from his mistake in the colour of the purse, and his supposing it to be *dingy* and *dirty*, that he sat on the opposition benches.

5. In the Philosophical Translations for 1777, Mr. Huddart describes, in a paper addressed to Dr. Priestley, the instance of Mr. Harris, a shoe-maker, of Maryport in Cumberland, who could not distinguish colours, except those of extreme brilliancy. He had two brothers, who saw things as he did. He called *white* all light colours, and *black* all dark colours. From his infancy, his vision had been so constituted. He had never distinguished *cherries* on the trees from leaves, except by the form: and he was astonished that his school-fellows could discern them by their difference of colour. Of course, he could not judge of these, or other things, from the same distance as they could. He could however distinguish between a striped ribband, and a plain one; but he could perceive no difference between such as were red, or blue, or green, or purple. Surely, this man, had he ever been called to Court, would have exposed himself very seriously, in confounding the colours of the ribbands he would have seen there; we all know, that these differences are important to others, there, besides the ladies—but, a man who could not distinguish between blue and red!——If he were a freeholder, I wonder how he could contrive to vote at the county election, since he might have a wrong colour palmed upon him, even though sober. As to his calling black white, and white black, my surprise at this is diminished, by having observed it frequently among some of our best speakers.

6. But, we have later instances of this optical deception; for in the fifth volume of the "Memoirs of the Manchester Society," p. 30, Mr. Dalton gives the history of his own experience on this subject. He informs us, that he could not conceive how a *pink* colour could be placed among the *reds*, for I, says he, classed it among the *blues*. Pink and blue I thought were nearly alike: but *red* and *pink* had no resemblance. He says further, that when he studied botany, he understood *white*, *yellow*, and *green*, as other people did, but blue, purple, pink, and crimson, he referred to the class of *blues*. And he often enquired, whether the colour of such a flower were pink or blue? Mr. D. did not suspect that he saw things differently from other folks, till 1792. when he had occasion to observe, by candlelight, the flower of the *geranium zonale*. This, by day light, had appeared to him *blue*; but now, to his great astonishment, he found it was *red*. To this phenonemon he called the attention of the company, but they all agreed that it was of the same colour as before. My brother, however, says he, saw it as I did. Mr. D. proceeds to state what he beheld by daylight, in reds, greens, and blues; and of what different shades they appeared to him by candlelight. He afterwards details a number of experiments which he made, such as transmitting light through differently coloured mediums, &c. He concludes at length that the seat of this peculiarity is in the vitreous humor of the eye; and that it is hereditary in certain families.

Now, I do suppose that this *Daltonian* conformation of the eye, is much more common than is generally believed, and that a considerable part of the population of this kingdom differs in the structure of its eyes from the other part; and that this difference encreases upon them, at certain periods, which of late have been shorter than seven years: so that what one calls *white*, another calls *black*; what one affirms is *blue*, another insists is *red*; and some see best by candle-

light, others by daylight. Mr. Dalton is not the first man, whom I have observed in the morning to pronounce a thing of one colour, but at night to pronounce it of a totally different hue. I suppose this must be attributed to the tint it acquires when rays from different luminaries impinge upon it; and I cannot help giving a solemn caution on the subject of the chandler, who contracts to enlighten both Houses, for it is certain that different compositions give lights of different colours. I think that I myself have observed some articles in Lord———'s closet, to assume very different tints from what they bore in my own: and, I am sure, that I have seen the Duke of——— look very *blue*, and very *black*, during the debate on a certain motion, by candlelight, notwithstanding his face is intensely *red* by day-light.

Alas! dear Mr. Panorama, if the *Daltonian* eyes should prevail in this election, and if they should send to Parliament, men who, having vitiated vitreous humors, may see things under false colours, or see things differently by day-light and candlelight, or see things topsy turvy, or double, what would become of poor Britannia then, Sir?——But I suspend my remarks, because I I have observed the difficulty of convincing some folks of the malconstruction of their eyes, especially during an election time: and indeed they retort on me again, and insist that my eyes are no standard for theirs; and that *they* only see things correctly, whether by day-light or candlelight. Pray, Sir, what can I do, if they should outvote me?

I am, yours, &c.

ANXIETY ARGUS LAMP.

ON EGYPT, ITS DESERTS, AND WINDS; AND ON THE IBIS.

[Translated from Mr. Olivier's Voyage in the Ottoman Empire, and from the Mythologic and Natural History of the Ibis, by Mr. Savigny.]

It is not a small inconveniency attending the multiplicity of books daily published, that authors, intent on novelty or the marvellous, too often trifle with their readers, by indulging in the most contradictory accounts of the plainest occurrences, even when there does not appear to exist the slightest motive that could bias their judgment.

In our first volume (page 1202) we extracted from Mr. Bruce's Voyage his account of the deserts of Egypt, wherein he describes his surprise and terror at the sight of a number of prodigious pillars of sand, big with destruction, and moving with a celerity surpassing that of the swiftest horse, or the fastest sailing ship. He adds, that one of the largest caravans which ever came out of Egypt, was there covered with sand, to the number of some thousands of camels. M. Olivier, a French physician, and a member of the Institute, visited also these sandy tracts, in the course of a six years voyage, undertaken by order of his government; and the account he gives of these dreary wastes is different indeed! Unable to judge on which side is the truth, we shall subjoin his opinion, without further comment.

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

Yet we may be permitted to add, that, as these meteors are not always in activity, they may present, at different times, appearances extremely various; so that only the contradictory testimony of persons travelling together can be regarded as absolutely irreconcileable.

"The idea generally entertained of those parts of the world which are uninhabitable, of the sandy and deserted plains of Africa and Asia, is certainly greatly exaggerated, and even wholly false. When a desert is mentioned, we immediately figure to ourselves an ocean of sand; we believe that no vegetation can exist on a parched and moving soil; that no animal can inhabit, nor long exist on it. We conclude that those portions of the globe's surface which are burnt by the rays of a vertical sun, bereft of rain, and of every kind of moisture, are condemned to eternal sterility; that the wandering Arab, and the hardy camel, tread with reluctant steps the unhospitable ground, always in danger of perishing with hunger and thirst, and constantly exposed to be buried alive, under mountains of sand, formed by the wind, and whirled by it in every direction.

"To these ideas, credited by the most celebrated writers, we shall oppose more rational considerations. It is very true, that the wind gradually carries from the interior of Asia, and of Africa, a quantity of sand, of inconceivable fineness; and that this sand, scattered over the whole of Lybia, is set in motion by the slightest breath of air, and is formed into heaps, whenever any obstacle prevents its dispersion; but, as nature only acts by gradual and imperceptible efforts, the most impetuous wind, in the course of some hours, cannot heap at a man's feet a sufficient quantity of sand to cover them in part only, especially if he keeps walking. The same wind which carries the sand against him, carries it farther, till it is stopped again by another obstacle.

"A caravan destroyed by hunger or thirst, or suffocated by the burning wind, might be entirely buried; because, the bodies of a great number of individuals opposing a permanent obstacle, the sand may be gradually accumulated into heaps, and, in the course of a few days, may entirely cover inanimate objects; but, certainly, no living animal can

be buried in the sand of Lybia, since the slightest motion is sufficient to shake it off.

"Those lands which are considered as deserts, entirely barren, produce a sufficient number of vegetable substances. Certain plants grow and thrive in the purest sand; the most succulent are even to be found on the driest soil, and in the hottest atmosphere; and from that circumstance, the antelope, the roebuck, the porcupine, the hedge-hog, the hare, the gerboa, and a multitude of rats, find there a constant and abundant supply of food. Insects also are numerous; because there is hardly any vegetable substance which is not proper food to one species or to another of those diminutive animals. The granivorous birds, such as the quail, and the partridge, and those which feed on insects, resort there in great numbers; thither, also, the birds of prey follow them. The jackall, the hyena, several species of cats, and tygers, are also found in great numbers in those sandy plains; snakes and lizards are innumerable, and afford an abundant prey to their enemies, the stork, the heron, and the curlew."

We may add to our former suggestion, that the same arguments which M. O. has employed to prove the impossibility that *sand* should accumulate, may be urged against the accumulation of *snow*, a meteor with which we are sufficiently well acquainted to be able to judge for ourselves. It might be observed, that snow is easily shaken from off the person, that it cannot lodge very heavily on him, while he is in motion, and that the same impetuosity of wind which blows it on him, will blow it off again. Yet, we know that, every year, many persons perish in the snow, and that even armies have been destroyed by it. What does not happen at one time, may, nevertheless, happen at another.

After telling us by what means man contrived to make this land habitable even for himself, by digging wells, and by subduing the horse, the ass, the sheep, and the camel; Mr. O. maintains, in opposition to Buffon, and other naturalists, that the camel and the dromedary of Africa form but one species; that camels never have but a single hump on their back; and that the variety distinguished by a double protuberance, is native of Persia and Lesser Asia (the *Bactrian)*, and is larger and stronger than the African.

After mentioning the beneficial influence of the north breeze, or *Etesian* wind, which blows in the day-time, during summer, refreshes the whole of the southern shores of the Mediterranean, traverses all Egypt, and is even felt at the Streights of Babelmandel, Mr. O. adds:

"The south wind which blows previous to the spring equinox, and for some time after, is to the Egyptians no less pernicious than the north summer breeze is agreeable and salutary to them. This south wind is known under the name of *Khamsi* (forty), because it sometimes prevails during that number of days. It usually continues three days together, seldom four, and still less frequently is its duration limited to one day. While it lasts, the thermometer, exposed to the air, rises from 16, 18, or 20 degrees, to 30, 36, and even 38 of Reaumur. This wind clouds the atmosphere, parches the air, fills it with a minute burning dust, and, by depriving it of a part of its elasticity, renders it unfit for breathing. Egypt would not be habitable, if the *Khamsi* was more frequent, or if it produced the same effects in every season of the year.

"When the south wind blows three or four days longer than usual, Egypt is invaded by myriads of serpents, and clouds of locusts; because, the heat of the deserts becomes then intolerable for these animals. The Egyptians are visited by these scourges usually every seven or eight years."

These myriads of serpents will naturally bring to our readers' recollection the sacred bird of the Egyptians, the Ibis, that was supposed to deliver this country from the winged snakes, which sometimes infested it. The usefulness of this famous bird, in this respect, is now denied by M. Savigny, who shall furnish us with the second part of this article.

M. S. making use of the observations of M. Bruce, M. Cuvier, and those of other eminent writers, to which he adds his own, in the first place attempts to discover the Ibis, in the different species of birds now existing in Egypt, and which he compares with the descriptions of that bird by Herodotus, Pausanias, &c. According to him, modern writers have given the name of Ibis to birds totally different from those descriptions, and from the figures still preserved in hieroglyphicks. We shall not here follow M. S. in his discussion; we intend only to give the substance of the arguments on which he grounds his opinion that the Ibis did not eat snakes, contrary to the general belief. According to M. S. the Ibis feeds on small fishes, shell-fishes, earth-worms, and sometimes on grain.

The error which considered these birds as ophiophagi (snake-eaters), sprung from a wrong interpretation of the hieroglyphicks, and from the inspection of several mummies of the Ibis, in which were found some remnants of serpents.

The objection drawn from the inspection of these mummies is certainly specious; but M. S. does not want reasonings to refute it. "To render valid the proof drawn from these remnants of serpents, that the Ibis actually fed on those reptiles, they should have been found in the intestines of the bird; and every one knows that the first care of the em-

balmer was to throw them away, as incapable of being preserved. Would it not be more natural to suppose, he adds, that, from some religious motives, serpents were embalmed with the Ibis This opinion becomes the more probable, as we learn from the testimony of Herodotus, Tully, Ælian, &c. that many species of serpents were held sacred. Several mummies of serpents are found to this day in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

As to the origin of the worship of the Ibis among the Egyptians, M. S. ventures the following supposition, which he, with much sense and modesty, gives only as such. The Ibis always appeared in Egypt at the epoch when the overflowing of the Nile restored fertility to a soil parched and desolated by burning winds. Always in dread of drought, and of contagious disorders, the habitual scourges of the Egyptians, this people perceived that a soil enriched and made salubrious by inundations, was immediately resorted to by the Ibis, and with such regularity, that the one was never seen without the other; as if the arrival of these birds, and the overflowing of the river, were two events intimately and inseparably connected with one another. They therefore concluded that they sprung from the same cause, and were linked together by some secret and supernatural connection. To this coincidence between the appearance of the Ibis, and a phenomenon the most indispensable to the existence of Egypt, M. S. attributes the worship of the Ibis in that country. But, to give some probability to his opinion, it was especially necessary to refute the assertions of Herodotus, Tully, Ælian, Ammianus Marcellinus, Pliny, &c. who, from the testimony of the inhabitants of Egypt, mention as facts the battles of the Ibis against winged serpents, whose venom was so powerful and penetrating, that death followed their bite, before it was even perceived. M. S. proves first, that no traveller speaks of these winged serpents, whose existence, he says, is now considered as fabulous. Figures of these animals are but rarely found in hieroglyphicks, where those of the Ibis, and of other kinds of snakes, are very frequently met with. How can it be supposed that a reptile, who would thus have exercised so great and such a baneful influence over Egypt, could have been so seldom alluded to?

According to M. S. the winged serpent was only a symbolic allusion to the pernicious blasts of the south wind, which brought contagious disorders over Egypt; in like manner, the figure of the Ibis represented the overflowing of the Nile, and the return of the Etesian wind, harbingers of health and plenty. Hieroglyphical writing, understood at first by every one, was soon replaced by more simple characters; priests and philosophers only retained the knowledge of its pristine meaning, and the people, taking literally the allegories which it contained, the fable of the Ibis overcoming the winged-serpent was daily more and more credited, and became, at last, a general tradition.

This writer accompanied the French army in Egypt, and was a member of the Egyptian Institute.

We are acquainted with a gentleman, who supposes that many symbols used in antiquity are political or national emblems. That the serpent in hieroglyphicks might mean a nation called "Serpents," of which there was certainly one of great power, the seat of whose government was on the Egyptian shore of the Red Sea, at Suakem. The wings might be added, to indicate the swiftness of its attacks and motions. The Ibis strangling him, might indicate a repulse he had met with on the Nile. The infrequency of the emblem shews that war between the two powers was rare.

Of *winged* serpents, in natural history, we know nothing; but we know that Kempfer has compared the hood of the *Naja*, or *Cobra di capello*, to wings; and that serpents do, occasionally, swing themselves from one tree to another, which action has the air of flight.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

VARIATIONS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INSTINCT.

LETTER III.

Speculations which lead to no moral improvement may be pleasing, but they are not beneficial, and they fall far short of that distinction and dignity at which they ought to aim. I beg leave, therefore, to conclude my lucubrations, by tracing the subject of my former letters somewhat higher. The various powers of the animals, our companions on this terraqueous globe, the small number of ideas which some of them are capable of receiving, the imperfect manner in which others receive and entertain ideas, the superior capacities of others, and the better use they make of them, demonstrate the existence of a scale of being, which we have no reason to conclude terminates in man. There is, there must be, says the voice of unsophisticated reason, a scale rising high above us, as we see there is descending far below us. That we cannot with our senses ascertain the degrees of this scale, is no more objection to its reality, than the objections of a mite to the existence of man, from his incapacity of explaining the use, qualities, and degree on the general scale, of this, to him, inconceivable being

But, our statements already given lead us to other points of similarity between man and

the inferior creatures. If the animals were formerly in a state and capacity for enjoyment superior to what they now possess; if, by the agency of man, they are distressed, and subjected to evils, both serious and numerous, from which, in their truly natural state, they would be free, what should prevent our admitting, that man also has suffered in like manner, from the interposition of some superior agent? If the beaver would congregate, did not man disturb him; if the spider would be gregarious, did not man destroy his web; if the crow would pass his life in tranquillity, did not the destructive engines of man's invention terrify him; why may we not direct this reasoning towards man himself, and conclude that he too is suffering under the molestation of a character, whose powers, superior to the human, are as injurious to man, as those of man are to the creatures? Do we not see in the conduct of man, beside proofs of a weakness unworthy of him, a variety of aberrations, which, had not one primary aberration occurred, we have no reason to suppose he would have been even capable of? Are they not accounted for by admitting the prevalence of one leading event, to the effects of which the human race is now in subjection, and the consequences of which not only disturb his tranquillity, but manifest themselves in various ways, according to the perverseness to which rational powers are competent.

As to any imputation on the divine goodness, in permitting man to be thus subjected to evils not arising wholly from himself, the objection is either answered by exchanging the subject, man, for the creatures below him: or by including man among the mass of animated *lives*, and asking by what right any one of these should expect to be exempted from events which attach to his fellows? Shall he be permitted to degrade them, yet complain of being degraded himself? Shall he exercise his superiority to their disadvantage, yet refuse to suffer disadvantage from the superiority of another? Shall he arrogate to himself the sole dominion of this lower world? By what right? The right of the strongest. But when was that equity? and why should he not be subjected to the right of a stronger than himself, since on that he founds his own dignity, and by that justifies his own conduct?

But, there is another view of the subject, not irreconcileable with this, and abundantly more sublime and satisfactory.

We shall suppose that the creatures were, ages ago, many degrees lower on the scale of powers than they are at present; that they have made numerous improvements in a series of generations, and that they are still in a state of gradual, though imperceptible, progress towards further excellencies and superior attainments; what is is there in this supposition unworthy of that Omnipotent Wisdom, which is always in activity, is ever engaged in creation, and producing existence out of non-existence? Is it not very credible, that the undistinguishable degrees on the scale of being are partly occupied by the gradual accession of former creatures rising into them, as well as by the introduction of creatures possessing new powers and faculties? It is equally just, and much more pleasant, to suppose that the sun augments his brightness, rather than that his splendour diminishes. Why should he not slowly, yet effectually, improve in that eminent quality which renders him the delight of all animated nature? Why should not the stars, also, shine with superior lustre to what they once did? We conceive of the circulation of our own planetary system; we conceive of the circulation of that group of celestial luminaries, whereof our sun is an individual; we conceive of a slow but certain motion of the whole universe of stars around some central point, not yet ascertained, but not the less real, and from which emanates that virtue which regulates the whole; why can we not also conceive of a progressive advance in powers among creatures? They, possessing life, are not less worthy of such promotion, than orbs which are themselves inconscious of their own brightness, and absolutely insensible of their own existence. There is more sensibility in the *life* of a spider, or of a beaver, than in the globe of the earth, or in the solar orb. Why should we deny to the most sensible what we derive a pleasure from attributing to the least sensible? Be it, then, admitted, that the creatures around us are tending to a point of perfection suited to their nature: do they thereby acquire any superiority in reference to man? No; for man also pursues his progress. The mental powers of man are brought forward to maturity much sooner now than ever they were; the increase of discovery among mankind forms a greater mass, on the whole, than ever it did; more men, in proportion to those on the face of the earth, are instructed than ever have been; and though some sciences are losing, much wisdom is perishing, and the superior part of man's nature is too often enslaved by the inferior, yet the aggregate of knowledge and wisdom is greater now than before, in magnitude, in efficacy, and in value.

But, it is evident that no individual of mankind arrives at that perfection of which one part of his nature is capable, and of which it is desirous. This state is a state of progress, not of perfection. The ideas are very distinct; and hence the necessity of a removal to a world where the same impediments to perfection shall not occur. The grub, which having long crawled beneath

the ground, has slipped its shell, and now flies in air, is but an inadequate, a feeble, comparison, to the improved state of the human spirit, when, freed from the prison of mortality, it rises

——into the Heaven of Heavens,
An earthly guest, yet drinks empyreal air.

Of what advantage were our present superiority over the creatures, if it were not permanent? if it were not to be completed in a more exalted scene of things? Yes, surely, the human mind shall preserve its comparative superiority, shall be perpetually enjoying new accessions of capacity for happiness, shall for ever augment its powers, its felicity, its dignity, its every distinguishing faculty, though unable by the constitution of its nature to attain infinity; or, to make a single absolute advance towards any one of the attributes of the Ineffable Supreme.

These considerations are truly honourable to the original dignity and nature of man. They open an interesting and animating view of the dispensations and plan of Providence; they shew the uniform tendency of all things toward one great and general issue; and they may contribute consolation under the evils of life, by reminding us, that evils forming no part of our original nature, cannot prevent our progress towards perfection; perhaps even, *as things now stand*, they are necessary assistances in that progress; and, compared with the felicity which we have in prospect, they are too much honoured when assimilated to the dust of the road on which we are advancing towards our Father's house. Such are the genuine dictates of unpolluted nature! and such the ardent expectations infused into our souls by our holy religion!

If life be vain on what shall man depend?
Depend on Virtue. Virtue is a rock
Which stands for ever;
Though Virtue save not from the grave; she gives
Her votaries to the stars:——
——A Christian scorns the bounds
Where limited creation says to time,
"Here I have end." Rapturous, he looks beyond
Or time or space; he triumphs o'er decay;
And fills eternity: the next to God!

Thomson.

I have thought, Sir; that the Panorama, which looks all around, would not be displeased, for once, to look forward also, especially when the subject is *immortality*. It is customary for writers to include even this in their wishes, but give me leave to say without offence, that highly as I value the Panorama, I restrict my wishes to its *perpetuity*, and *that* I heartily do wish.

Yours, &c.——HERMIT.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Tuesday, May 26, being the Anniversary for the distribution of the premiums and bounties, awarded within the year past, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in less than a quarter of an hour after the doors of the Society's house, in the Adelphi, were opened, every seat in the great room was filled mostly with elegantly dressed ladies. Exactly at twelve o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, took the Chair, and the business commenced with the usual oration from Dr. Taylor, the Secretary, in which he traced, in a perspicuous manner, the progress of this patriotic Society, from its foundation in 1754, through the laudable exertions of Mr. Shipley and others, until the present time; and went through a sufficient review of the labours of the Society in the several departments of its business within the year past.

The noble President gave notice, that the silver medal was not yet ready for delivery, owing to a very recent accident with the die when striking the medal, but that an order would be given for the receipt of it when completed.

The following premiums were awarded: to

Mr. D. Day, near Rochester, a silver medal, for improvements in agriculture.—Mr. D. stated several particulars relating to his long experience as a planter of ash, (having been almost among the first of those rewarded in this class by the Society), and said, that in particular small spots, the produce of his plantations has increased in value no less than £480 per acre in three years! That neither chalk nor clay are well adapted to the growth of ash, but that sand is highly so; that comparatively poor land will pay the best for planting, although he had succeeded in most soils with ash, which pays better than oak in general.

Major Spencer Cochrane, of Scotland, a silver medal, for the culture of spring wheat, and for receipts for medicines for cattle.

Miss D'Oyley, of Yorkshire, a silver medal for her improvement on the Egyptian mode of raising chickens by art; principally in causing the same hens to sit upon, and hatch, successive sets of eggs, and raising the chicken by means of an apparatus, calculated to give to these tender little creatures the shelter and warmth usually derived from the wings and feathers of a hen.

Lord Ribblesdale, in the class of chemistry, a silver medal, for the discovery and account of an ore of zink, of three to six feet in thickness, found in certain caverns on his Lordship's estate, at Malham Moor, in Craven, Yorkshire, either applicable in its present state for making paint, instead of white lead, or for preparing metalic zink, for the many purposes to which the same is now applied in the Arts.

Mr. E. Turrell, of Rawstone-street, an elegant morocco purse, containing 10 guineas, for new

contrived muffles, for chemical purposes; the novelty of which consists in forming them in moulds in the cylindrical form wanted, instead of bending flat pieces of a soft composition over a mould for this purpose.

J. Flaxman, Esq. R. A. the first impression in gold of the new medal, from the new dies, necessary to be sunk after his elegant and truly classical designs, presented to the Society in consequence of the accident above alluded to.

Miss M. Denman, sister-in-law to the Artist last named, the first impression in silver of the medal, which she had drawn in so chaste and correct a manner for the use of the Society.

Miss S. C. Day, of Lower Braynstone-street, a silver medal for an original drawing.

Miss Barrow, of the Navy Pay-Office, a silver medal, for a drawing.

Miss E. L. Jones, of Leadenhall-street, a silver medal, for a drawing.

Mr. E. Berry, a silver medal, for a landscape in oil.

Mr. J. Woollett, of Gould-square, a silver medal for a view in water colours.

Mr. H. Parke, of Dean-street Soho, a silver medal, for a drawing of ships.

Miss Brooke, of Cork-street, a silver medal, for a miniature painting.

Miss L. George, of Park-place, a silver medal for a drawing.

Miss Aspinal, of Quality-court, a silver medal, for a drawing.

Miss H Hancock, of Norwich, a silver medal, for a copy in oil, from the famous altar-piece of Rubens at Antwerp.

Mr J. B. Lane, of South-street, a gold medal, for a drawing.

Mr. W. F. Pocock, of Southampton street, the silver medallion, provided in pursuance of the will of John Stock, Esq. for an architectural design.

A. Cardon, of London-street, a silver medal, set in gold, for two superb engravings in the stroke manner.

L. Schiavoneti, Esq. the like, for an engraving.

Mr. R Branston, of Wynyat-street, a silver medal, for a wood cut engraving. In an answer to some enquiries from the President, this artist stated Turkey box to be preferable to English, for engraving, and better than Brazil, or the harder woods.

Mr. R. Carpenter also explained, why he preferred lime-tree wood for carvings, similar to those, by Gibbon, which ornament St. Paul's choir, and other public buildings, and received a silver pallet for his carving of the story of David and Nabal's wife.

Miss Hollier, the greater silver pallet, for a drawing.

Miss F. H. Barlow, of Somerset-house, the same, for a drawing.

Miss H. Barlow, the same, for a landscape.

Miss M. Denman, a silver medal, for a plaster model.

Mr. T. Denman, of High Holborn, the lesser silver pallet, for a plaster model.

Mr. H. Sass, of King street, a silver medal, for an out line drawing.

Mr. H. D. Thielche, of Stafford-place, the like for a drawing.

Mr. W. Finder, of Warren-street, a greater silver pallet, for ditto

Mr. D. Dighton of Charing-cross, a lesser silver pallet, for ditto.

Mr. Jameson ditto, for ditto.

Master W. Ross, of Bow-street, only twelve years of age, the greater silver pallet, for an historical drawing, copied from a painting of the death of Wat Tyler: This deserving youth was much applauded.

Mr. A. Duff, of Bethnall green, fifteen guineas, for an improved loom for weaving figured goods without draw-boys, of which loom he stated that 300 were in use, and that 200 had been made since Christmas last. They were alike applicable to cotton or thread weaving.

Mr. G. Smart, of Westminster-bridge, a second gold medal, for his Chimney-sweeping Apparatus, for obviating the necessity of employing climbing boys. Mr. S. stated that his brush, made of the same material as whisks and carpet-brooms, is found capable of ascending almost any chimney, if only six inches square, not one in a hundred being found on trial not adapted to the apparatus: that he has for years past constantly had two men employed in using the apparatus, and others in making them for sale; that notwithstanding the prejudices which professed Chimney-Sweepers still appear to entertain against them, philanthropic individuals crowded their orders so increasingly upon him, that the best prospects now appeared of the prejudices on this head giving way, and of the mechanical sweeping of chimneys being very generally adopted; that scarcely a great town in the kingdom is now without one or more of his Machines, of which he has sold more than one hundred. The noble President, made a very feeling address to the company on the inhumanity of the practice of binding apprentices from parish work-houses, hospitals, &c. to the shocking trade of chimney sweeping, whereby disease and decrepitude was entailed upon them unnecessarily, as appeared, by the success of the mechanic means, now before the company, for the purpose of cleansing chimneys.

Mr. J. Davis, of Kingsland road, a silver medal, for the next Machine in point of merit, among a great number, which like Mr. Smart's above, were in 1803 presented to the Society, for sweeping chimneys. Mr. D. candidly acknowledged the great merit of the last invention for general use in sweeping chimneys, and principally recommended his Machine to be kept in private houses, ready for extinguishing fires in chimneys, or for those who chuse to have their chimneys often swept by their own servants. The difference of the two methods principally is, that the former has inflexible rods, and flexible joints, and the latter has inflexible joints and flexible rods, for elevating the brushes, which also differ somewhat in construction.

Mr. C. Wilson, of Richard-Street, a gold medal, for a secure sailing-boat, or life boat. Mr. W. explained that his boat differed from Greethead's life-boat by its buoyant property, being derived from air-tight lockers in the sides of the boat, instead of cork, and which, by widening the upper part of his boat, made her capable of carrying more sail,

or bearing greater inequality of weight on her different sides, without oversetting, and of using longer oars. Another peculiarity in his boat, which made her light and fair, or flush withoutside, consisted in the manner in which her boards or planks were joined together; it was added, that she was found, on trial, to sail one-half faster than other boats of the same tonnage, and she had been tried with perfect success at Newhaven, Sussex, and other places.

Mr. J. W. Boswell, of Hatton-garden, a gold medal, for his contrivance for avoiding the surging of a cable or messenger, during the heaving of the anchor of a ship; by the common method of doing which, limbs, and even the lives of seamen were sometimes lost.

Mr. F. C. Daniels, of Wapping, a gold medal, for his Life-preserver, or Leathern Air-tight Bag, which according to his printed bill, liberally distributed in the room, is the same which has lately been exhibited to the admiration of the astonished audience at Sadlers' Wells Theatre.

Mr. W. Hardy, of St. John's-street, a silver medal, for his method of occasioning the long and short vibrations of the balance of a watch for nautical purposes, to be performed in equal times.

Mr. H. Ward, of Blandford, a silver medal, for a new compensation pendulum for a clock to vibrate equally in hot as in cold weather; consisting of two iron rods, with one of zink between them, which will cost, it was said, only two-fifths of the price of a gridiron pendulum for the same purpose.

Mr. S. Mendham, of Counter-street, a silver medal, for a new watch escapement, whereby, as Mr. M. stated, friction in this essential part of a chronometer is entirely obviated.

Mr. J. Board, of Downing-street, a silver medal, for a guage or long pair of callipers for taking the dimensions of standing timber: two rods, 14 feet long, turn on a pivot, and when one end embraces the tree, at the girting place, the other end shews the quarter-girt, on a graduated arc.

Mr. A. Stass, of Porter-street, the like for a machine or working table for boot-closers and others who sow flat seams in leather, to enable such to work quicker, and in a standing posture, instead of sitting almost double, to the great injury of their health.

Mr. G. Gilpin, near Shifnal, twenty guineas, for a machine for winding coals out of mines, by the help of chains instead of ropes, and balancing the unequal weight of suspended chains in different parts of the ascent.

Mr. C. Le Caan, of Llanelly, twenty guineas, for an improved method of fastening tram plates to the bearing-stones, without wooden or wrought iron pins.

Mr. J. Collier, of Crown-street, Soho, fifteen guineas, for a portable iron stove, or fire-place, applicable to ships, where it can be instantly shut up, on a sudden squall of wind, and yet kept safely burning.

Mr. R. Drew, of Ormond street, ten guineas, for a portable balance level, applicable to the setting out irrigation works, draining, paving, and other works, where the distances and accuracy required is not so great as to need the use of a telescope and spirit level.

Mr. M. Furniss, of the Strand, ten guineas, for a leather air tight hinge for doors, screens, &c.

Mr. J. Davies, ten guineas, for introducing tempered steel wires through the stiles and pannels of doors and window-shutters, to prevent housebreakers from cutting large holes through them for their nefarious purposes. The pannels to derive additional strength from the bars.

Mr. W. Bond, of Canada, in North America, a silver medal, for his model of a simple machine to be worked by a stream of water, and removed before the frosts set in, for beating and preparing of hemp; also for useful information respecting the timber, and rabbit-warrens of the British Colonies in Canada.

Dr. Taylor concluded the reading of his address to the company, by acknowledging very valuable presents of scientific and useful books for the Library of the Society, of which the members have the use, to read at their own houses. He noticed the recent and additional privileges granted to Ladies who are Members of the Society, and, after recommending to the fair part of his audience to grace the List of the Society's Members with their names, he mentioned, that 142 new Members had been elected within the year past, among whom were, the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Stafford, Earls of Bridgewater, Dundonald, and Percy; Lords Valentia and Cochrane; Miss Harriet Gouldsmith, Miss Esther Macatta, &c. &c.

The business closed soon after two o'clock, by a short but neat address from the Noble President, thanking the company for their numerous and splendid attendance, with particular acknowledgments to the Portuguese and American Ambassadors and other Foreigners of distinction, who were present.

IMPERIAL HUMANITY AND POPULAR VENERATION.—A RUSSIAN ANECDOTE.

As the Empress Catherine II. was observing one day, from the balcony of the Hermitage, the breaking up of the ice on the Neva, she saw a woman fall into the water. She sent immediately to her assistance; the woman was saved, and Catherine would see her. Trembling with cold, and dripping wet, the young girl, who was of an interesting appearance, was introduced. The Empress had her dressed from her own wardrobe, presented her with a sum of money, and enjoined her to appear again when she was going to be married. "Ah!" said she, on leaving the palace, "I was more terrified at the sight of the Empress, than at falling into the water." This expression paints the sentiments of the Russian nation towards their Sovereigns; an impression so deep, that kindness even, cannot efface it, at a moment the most interesting.

ON NATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

[From the Spanish.]

Man, continually agitated with the desire of obtaining, and with the fear of losing, suffers equally in reviewing the evils he has experienced, and the uncertainty of the happiness for which he hopes. The disquietude of his thoughts obliges him to revert to the goal whence he set out, and he cannot divest himself of the mournful spectacle of those miseries to which he is exposed. Every thing that bears the name of *Recreation*, *Diversion*, and *Pastime*—what is it in fact but flying from himself, and abstracting the mind from the consequences of meditation?

Convinced of the truth of this proposition, the first legislators instituted public diversions as an essential part of order and general felicity. Some combined this principle with the ceremonials of religion. The sabbatical year, the day of expiation among the Israelites, besides being solemn acts of sacred worship, allowed some public recreation to a people who could not depart from the law, even in the most trifling domestic occurrences.

The Jews of modern times celebrate a kind of carnival styled "*Purim*, or the Feast of Lots." The Persians rendered the education of their youth a public amusement. The description which Virgil has left us of the naval spectacle given by Æneas to his followers, leads us to infer that public games were admitted among the Phrygians.

The Greeks first erected theatres as a scholastic entertainment for the people. Afterwards they instituted the Olympic games, the quinquennial celebration of which formed epochs in their annals. In proportion as they enlarged their conquests, and acquired glory by their victories, they excelled in the solemnization of those festivals. Wrestling, running, and pugilism naturally interested a martial people, by flattering their predominant inclination. Some cities purchased at Pisa and at Olympia the liberty of celebrating similar games, of which some lasted till the time of Justin, who abolished them entirely. The rigid morality of Lycurgus not only tolerated public amusements, but incorporated them with the legislature. On solemn festivals, the whole body of the republic assembled, and, in their presence, the young men and women exercised in running, hurling the javelin, wrestling, and dancing. Such diversions could not but be natural to a nation, whose great merit consisted in valor and corporeal powers.

The Romans were the most impassioned of every thing relating to public diversion. Cock-fighting, hunting wild beasts, theatrical representations, and the naumachia, were not sufficient to satisfy their desires. The triumph of a dictator, while it served as a reward to merit, was an object of general admiration. The multitude of Circensian games shews to what excess custom may be carried, and affords us a good idea of the wild enthusiasm of those republicans.

The northen nations, who overran the greatest part of Europe, had no public amusements but those which were martial. After they had secured their conquests, and became united by social bonds, their sole pleasure was centred in jousts and tournaments. At the close of the 11th century, these fêtes became subject to regular laws. The excommunications of the Popes, the lamentable death of Henry II. of France, abated the ardour for tilting matches. In short, the general adoption of fire-arms instead of spears put an end to them entirely.

A combination of circumstances, and the lapse of ages have introduced new customs, which have changed the ton of public diversions. The theatre alone remains as a place of entertainment and recreation. "It has no evil tendency," says St. Thomas, "when directed with a view of instructing the people, and conducting them to what is useful;" as was the case in ancient Greece. If the Roman theatre was abominable, it was owing to the infamous and impious pieces there represented. Hence the holy fathers, particularly St. Augustine and Tertullian anathematized it. [And very justly. The degradation of the theatre is a clear and obvious sign of depravity of morals among a people. It is one of those which becomes, in the issue, a cause as well as an effect; and it *must* be watched with indefatigable vigilance and jealousy, if the very semblance of goodness be of any importance to a community.]

In modern times public spectacles are less uniform. Each nation has its own. The English prefer to a thousand other diversions, which the magnificence and good taste of their country freely offer, a comedy of Dryden or Shakespeare full of spectres, angels, and demons. The Italian sighs for the carnival and masquerades; at that season he is mad. To be present at the opening of a new drama, he abandons every thing. The German is less enthusiastic in this respect, though he has nearly the same propensity. Generally he thinks there is no sight so grand as that of a regiment exercising, or of an encampment. The French are decidedly in favor of tragedy. The fictions of Racine and Corneille make them shed tears, which is not always the case at the death of a father or of a wife. The Dutchman would rather go to change and attend to his business, than join a party of pleasure. The Spaniard knows no greater delight than a bull-fight. He prefers a comedy of characters, to the best opera or tragedy.

EXCERPTA.

From Colonel Charmilly's Work relative to St. Domingo.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 470.]

The white people of St. Domingo, owners of habitations as well as house-holders, were, in 1797, estimated at 30,800; but in this estimation, the two colonial regiments of the Cape and Port-au-Prince, and the corps of artillery were not included, neither were those who belonged to the royal navy, the crews of merchant ships, and a vast number of tradesmen, such as masons, carpenters, and others, who daily leaving their places of abode, were never rated. Without exaggeration, one may venture to affirm, that the number of whites, usually residing in St. Domingo, amounted to more than 50,000 souls, of which more than 16,000 formed the white militia of the colony (and that was not the totality of them, who were capable of bearing arms; as all persons in the law, physicians and surgeons were exempted, as were likewise all those in either a military or sea-faring employment, and, especially all persons in the European navy and trade).

Such a population ought not certainly to have deemed formidable 4,700 people of colour, capable of bearing arms, scattered all over the colonial parishes, without chiefs, without ammunition and energy; they were never so, until the unhappy moment, when the whites ceased to be united; then they gained that strength, which they owed to the different parties, who employed them; they never could do any thing alone; had it not been for their coalition with the Negros, they would have been soon annihilated, for they are not *half so brave as they:* if the Negros had been allowed to proceed, there would not have been left a single man of colour in all St. Domingo, *and I can prove*, that, if the Negros had been desired to extirpate them all from the colony, they would do it in a very short time, and cheerfully execute the mandate given for the purpose. The Mulattoes proved only dangerous, on account of the differences of the Whites, and because their villainy is by far more cruel and barbarous than that of the Negros, either Creoles or Africans.

. . . . . .

I think the fabrication of sugar at Jamaica tends to diminish its produce; because, generally, in order to have a clear sugar, agreeable to the eye, they do not lime it sufficiently, nor bake it enough; which makes a considerable part of the sugar *go into the sirups or molasses.* The planters at Jamaica are not ignorant of this loss; but they think they recover it *in the rum* proceeding from the sirups: which, certainly by that means, produces more and of a superior quality, but which, nevertheless, does not indemnify them for the considerable losses sustained in the first fabrication of sugar.

In the French colonies a good sugar-maker, or refiner, was sought after and well paid; in the English colonies a distiller, or a man that manages a still-house best, is in great estimation.

. . . . . .

In the wretched state of St. Domingo, *the exports*, from that part possessed by Great-Britain, amounted, in 1796, to £2,000,000 sterling.

The Spanish part of the Island is the most even, the most productive, and the best watered. It is impossible, unless it were seen, to form an idea of the fertility, the extent, and the beauty, of the plains of the Spanish part, which have no very large mountains, except towards the sea-shore, on the North-East and towards the South-West. St. Domingo, the capital, is situated in a very beautiful and very extensive plain, and at a great distance from the mountains.

For a long time past, the Spanish herds of horned cattle have diminished in the colony belonging to that nation, first by the great consumption in the French butcheries, next, by the use made of them for carrying the sugars and the works of the plantations; for a considerable time past, the Spanish *hatiers* have found great advantage in having horses, and particularly mules, which sell at a high price, without giving more trouble to rear than cattle do; the herds of horses and mules living, like the herds of horned cattle, free, in the same savannas, which support the one as easily as the other.

However degraded the Spanish nation may be in America, it has considerable advantages over all others in peopling this country. The Spaniard is sooner inured to the climate, is sober, strong, and nervous: he intermixes without distinction with every species and every colour; and neither scarcity nor sickness destroys his population. They now cultivate more sugar, more indigo, and more cotton; they are, moreover, more employed in the care of their animals; they have obtained a great acquisition of negros, both from the French part of the island and Jamaica. Since the American war, there has been a more numerous garrison of European troops, and the whole population may be stated to amount to 60,000 individuals. This is what I have seen in part, and what I was assured of in 1786, in one of the tours I made in that part of the island. Since the revolution, Spain has augmented the number of her troops there; without reckoning them, the population of Whites does not amount to 2,000, the Negros to 30,000; the rest is of a free race of mixed blood, from the mongrel

to the *Marabou*, which compose 12 or 14 different mixtures.

The Creole Negro, transplanted into our colonies for 150 years past and upwards, has not made one step towards civilization. He is still encumbered with all the superstitions of his brethren in Africa.

This island may be very flourishing under the protection of a powerful mother country; but a soil that produces nothing but objects of luxury, and no article of the first necessity; which depends upon Europe for its manufactures, as well as for its means of subsistence; which has neither navy, nor wood for building; in short, whose chief productions may be reduced to four or five articles, will never form an empire.

. . . . .

From Colonel Thornton's Sporting Tour through France.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. P. 481.]

The intense heat of the day (it was in August, 1802), did not prevent us from throwing into the forest (de Berci) at four o'clock, and we soon roused a wolf, of which we had a view for five or six miles: however, there was no probability of killing but by shooting him, and this was not easily done, as the cover was extremely thick in underwood and heath, the avenues having been entirely neglected since the revolution.

I heard several shots in different parts, and some of them so near together, that I did not suppose them to be at the same animal: however, the cry returned, and I faintly saw something rush near me. The hunters then came up, and informed me, that they had shot at a wolf, and one of the party said, in an exulting tone, he was confident that he had mortally wounded him.

I had twenty-one balls in my seven-barrelled gun, and trusted, if I could get a shot the least clear of cover, I should wound the game. We then took our respective stations in the *allées*, all agreeing (as is necessary) to shoot forwards. In about half an hour I heard the cry no more, and therefore dashed on at a good rate for two miles, when I heard the hounds, but very faintly. Having placed myself in what I thought a likely pass, I heard a rustling, and soon discovered an animal listening, about sixty yards distant. Agitated as I was at this moment, I could not decide whether I should fire. I was certain of hitting with some of the balls; but, as the cry continued to advance, I resolved to wait, and in a little time *my gentleman* passed the avenue. He seemed jaded, and was evidently hit in the hinder part. I then fired, but whether successfully or not I could not tell. Running up to the boughs where he had appeared, I found them cut, and, on carefully examining the range of the balls, I conceived that I had certainly wounded him; in consequence of which I remounted my horse, and tallihoed so as to make the forest ring. In about ten minutes a couple and a half of my hounds appeared nearly together. Caustic and Consul, grand-son and grand-daughter of Merkin, of true *Conqueror-blood*, seemed the most vermin. They flew counter down the avenue; but I halloed them back, and, at this instant, three couple and a half out of my four came in, and were immediately followed by Vixen, who appeared full as vicious. I caped them, and they went off at a rattling pace after the wolf, but still they were almost mute.

Having galloped on to the next avenue, I was joined by some straggling gentlemen, and at length by the huntsman, whom I informed of what had transpired. He was in raptures with my hounds, and exclaimed—"*Par Dieu, Monsieur le Colonel, ce sont des véritables chiens, ils sont superbes. Ils iteront non pas seulement tous les loups, mais aussi le Diable.*" If I halloed like a madman, he certainly was not behind me in blowing, for I really thought he would have *burst* either *himself* or his *horn*. The rest of the sportsmen, being furnished with horns, blew in confidence, and the noise they made has never since been out of my ears!

Another shot proclaimed that the game was again seen, when he turned shorter, and the hounds got nearer; and, on my representing to the gentlemen that our hounds would soon out-rate him, they politely agreed to fire no more. The wolf was now frequently seen, and at every time the horns gave notice. He crossed an avenue tolerably clear, when Vixen, who had joined us, saw him, and, although just before jaded, the little devil got the scent and gave tongue. When she seemed to be near, and teasing him, my hounds came up within two hundred yards of his Jack, all in a sheet; and even some of the French hounds which had given up the chace, now came in; one of them, between a Newfoundland-dog and a deep-mouthed Norman-hound, worked very hard. The huntsman said, "*Monsieur le Colonel, ce chien Normand est un gaillard, il aime les loups. Il sera bientôt mort.*" But I replied, "I fear he will wound my hounds severely, there are so few. If, indeed, the pack were here I should not fear him." "*N'ayez pas peur, Monsieur le Colonel,*" rejoined the huntsman, "*je serai proche et je lui flangerai un coup de mon carabine.*"

At this moment the wolf turned to us, when the terrier, having a decided advantage from the thickness of the cover, continued catching at his haunches. I halloed, the huntsman blew away, and the game was now at the point of death, surrounded by his enemies. His tongue hung out, and he was

evidently wounded in more places than one, as he could scarcely draw his near hind-leg after him. After he had been tormented for some time by Vixen, he came to a sort of opening in the ride, but in crossing some deep ruts he fell in, and could not recover himself. The Norman-hound and three others rushed in, and threw him on his back. He snatched, but they seized him by the throat and back, whilst Vixen had good hold of his haunch. I thrust the end of my whip* in his mouth, and the huntsman cooly tied his nose, and drew his *coutteau de chasse*, which I told him was unnecessary; the hounds being at him, he must soon expire.

Having blown our horns and halloed, till we were almost dead with drought, we tied our horses to some trees, and sat down whilst the wolf was dying. The huntsman said it was a "*gros loup de quartier anée*," [*quatre années*] and I observed he had a famous set of grinders and good dog-teeth. He had received, from the first fire of M. de Beaumont, a small pistol-ball through the upper part of his back, and one buck shot had grazed his neck. My balls, being rifled very neatly, were easily known; two of them had entered the fleshy part of the thigh, and a third, which crossed the kidneys, seemed to have given the mortal wound, as without that, the huntsman said, he would have stood much longer: his brush had suffered from some balls, which almost every gentleman present asserted to have been his own.

Having opened our canteens and taken some refreshment, I ordered the carcase of the wolf to be thrown to the hounds, and the greatest part of it was soon devoured, but the French hounds would not touch it. On examining the dogs, we found that one of Consul's ears was almost bit off, Caustic was sadly cut on the side of her face, and the rest a little injured. Vixen had escaped with only a bloody nose: that was, indeed, a severe wound for a terrier, but she did not seem to mind it; and, indeed, they all suffered much less than I expected.

Thus terminated about ten o'clock what I had been so anxious to see,—a wolf-hunt, and I had now ascertained what might be done by fox-hounds.

From the same Work.

The method of cultivating the vine is as follows:—When the vintage is finished, the labourer prunes his vines, and covers their roots with dung, for the reception of which cavities are dug in the ground at equal distances; the whole being afterwards covered with earth, and left till the ensuing spring.

* This whip had a clasp saw; a necessary appendage in the English chace; but as there are neither gates nor paddocks in the sporting domains of France, it was found of little use.

When the cold winds of March have subsided, the labourer again crops his vines, leaving them only about twelve inches in height: fresh manure is then placed about their roots, and they are left in this situation till the commencement of May.

People are then employed to tear up all noxious weeds, and to clear the ground as much as possible, after which the labourer fixes in the earth, by the side of each vine, a strong stick about four feet in height, to which the vines are tied about the latter end of June, in order to prevent the fruit from lying upon the ground. In some parts of Italy, however, they train the vines to elms, along whose branches they extend themselves unrestrained, and gradually ascend to the top. This was an ancient practice in that country, as appears from the following lines of Virgil's Georgics:—

—— *Superest—*

Tum læves calamos, et rasæ hastilia virgæ,
Fraxineasque aptare sudes, furcasque bicornes,
Viribus eniti quarum et contemnere ventos,
Assuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.

The next precaution of his rural cares
A range of reeds and forked-props prepares:
On these the vines their clasping progress form,
And brave the rigors of each rising storm;
Ascend the hospitable elm, and spread
Their swelling clusters o'er its verdant head.

In the month of August, persons are employed to tear all the leaves from off the vines, that the fruit may receive the full force of the solar beams, it being a well-known fact that the more heat is received by the grape, the richer and more luxurious is the flavour of the juice.

In Champaign, towards the latter end of October, the labourer visits his vineyard, and on finding the fruit properly ripened, he makes a report to the magistrate of the place; who decrees that the vintage shall commence on a certain day, generally a week or ten days after the labourer's report.

Those wine-merchants who have very extensive vineyards, engage an immense concourse of men and women called *Vendangeurs*, or vine-pickers, to gather the grapes; for the quicker that business is performed the better. But in order that the poorer classes may not be precluded from procuring such assistance as they may require, there is a specified sum which all pickers receive, whether they be employed by the opulent merchant, or the poor labourer, who possesses but a vineyard of a few acres.

As fast as the grapes are plucked, they are taken in baskets to the edge of the vineyard, and thrown into immense tubs, or vats, where men are employed to crush them, with large smooth stones affixed to the end of sticks;

and as fast as these tubs are filled with the crushed fruit, they are placed on sledges, and transported to the house of the merchant; where they are emptied into other tubs, having cocks at the bottom. In these the fruit is left for ten or twelve days, when the cocks are turned, and the juice that issues forth is received into casks, which, when filled, are removed to the cellar, and left to work for twenty days, with the bung-holes uncovered.

A fifth week then transpires, during which a vine-leaf is placed over each bung-hole, after which the casks are bunged up as tight as possible, and so left for a twelvemonth before they are ready for sale. The wine is then drawn off clear into other barrels, and the lees remaining in the old ones is converted into brandy, and sometimes spoiled wine is also made into that spirit, which is called *l'Eau de vie de Vin*. Another wine is also produced from the mashed-grapes, being pressed after the running off of the superior wine.

. . . . . .

Mr. Wilberforce's Address to the Inhabitants of Hull, delivered May 15, *on his again being proposed as a Candidate for the County of York.*

It is impossible for me, Gentlemen, to stand in this place without being powerfully affected: to a mind not utterly devoid of feeling, it must ever be peculiarly interesting to visit, after a long absence, the residence of its childhood and early youth. This is now my situation; and every object that I see, many of the faces which I behold around me, are such as were familiar to me in my earliest years; while I am reminded of many friends and connections, some of them near and dear to me, who are NOW NO MORE. The emotions hereby excited distract my thoughts, and may prevent my addressing you with the ease and readiness I might otherwise do: but I hope you will believe, that whatever deficiency may be thus occasioned in the expression of my sentiments, is more than compensated by the feelings of gratitude and attachment with which my heart, at this moment, teems. I am naturally led to retrace the journey of life, until I reach the period when I first became the object of your public notice: for it was your kindness, Gentlemen, which first called me into public life, and in my earliest manhood placed me in the honourable situation of your Representative. While I filled the office I endeavoured to discharge the duties of it with industry and fidelity; and when I ceased to be your immediate Representative, I did not cease to be interested in your welfare. With many of you, indeed, I continued still to be connected in the same relation. You followed me with unabated kindness and zeal to the election for the largest and most populous county in the Island; a county whose resources and industry, whose accumulation of property, and machinery, and shipping, form a large proportion of those of the empire. Of the manner in which I have discharged my Parliamentary duty, and of the principles by which it has been regulated, it is not for me to speak. I may be said to have lived in public: my conduct has been open to the view of you all, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that in general it has been honoured with your approbation. I have been no party man. Measures, not men, have ever been the objects of my concern.

I formed, early, a friendly connection with that Great Minister, who so long presided over the councils of this country; our friendship was founded in a similarity of views and feelings, and it was dissolved only by death. In common with most of you, I, in general, approved his measures; and had the satisfaction of finding the dictates of public duty coincide with the impulses of private friendship; but I never so followed him with blind obedience, as not to consider every question and every measure with impartiality and freedom; and I supported or opposed him, as my judgement and conscience prescribed. Suffer me, Gentlemen, to condole with you for a moment on the loss of that Great Man, and to pay a just tribute to his memory:—you know, in common with the world, the force of his talents, and the splendour of his eloquence; but they who were the companions of his private hours, alone knew the ardour and incessant activity of his patriotism, and how, negligent only of his own personal interest, he was unceasingly anxious for the safety and prosperity of his country. To his honesty and unblemished integrity, his great political opponent himself bore the most honourable testimony, when he declared to me that he would willingly proclaim it to the world; and that it deserved to be engraven upon his monument, and transmitted for ever to an admiring and grateful posterity. Great however as was the respect and attachment I entertained for him, I yet sometimes opposed his measures, at no small cost of private feeling: while he on his part was liberal enough to give me credit for the motives from which I acted, and to continue to receive me with unabated confidence and regard. It gratifies me to believe that in the main you concurred with me in the general approbation of his measures; and while it must be confessed that we have lived in times of peculiar difficulty and danger, we have had the satisfaction of still finding our country, under his administration, advancing from one degree to another of internal prosperity.

I congratulate you on the improvement which we witness, and on the increased population and affluence I have observed in

every part of our county. In the West riding, which I have just visited, I have been beholding the effects of manufacturing industry; here I see those of commercial enterprize, in a town doubled, almost, within my own remembrance, and in these very fields, the country-walks of my childhood, converted into a crowded city. But it gratifies me both there and here to find that you are not so absorbed in the pursuit of your particular schemes, or the promotion of your personal interests, as not to be also attentive to the public welfare, and to be ready to come forth at your country's call, whatever may be the service she may require of you; whether it be to defend her by your arms, or to serve her no less effectually in the administration of her justice. Here, Gentlemen, we see the happy effects of our free constitution; which, under the blessing of Providence, has been the instrument of dispensing greater civil happiness for a longer period, and to a greater body of men, than any system of political government in any other age or quarter of the world.

I am glad, Gentlemen, to know that I am addressing those who, like myself, revere this excellent Constitution, and assign its just value to each of its respective parts: who know that all the three branches of it are equally necessary; and who understand that liberty and loyalty can co-exist in harmonious and happy combination. Gentlemen, so long as you thus understand the Constitution under which you live, and know its value, so long you will be safe and happy; and notwithstanding the slight differences of political opinion, the necessary fruits of freedom, you will present a firm and united front against every foreign enemy. Great countries are perhaps never conquered solely from without; and while this spirit of patriotism and its effects continue to flourish, you may, with the favour of Providence, bid defiance to the power of the greatest of our adversaries. On these prospects let me congratulate you; and let me assure you, that if, through your kindness and that of the other freeholders of Yorkshire, I should once more receive the honourable trust which has now been five times reposed in me, it will be my care to watch over your interests and promote your welfare. In my opinion, to be five times chosen a Representative of the largest and most populous county in the kingdom, is the highest reward which this world can bestow, save only the approbation of conscience. There is another, coincident with the dictates of my own conscience, to which, I trust, I am warranted to look forward. Let me again assure you, that I never can cease to be peculiarly interested for the prosperity of this *my native town*, nor can I ever forget that it was your kindness which first introduced me into public life, and thereby laid the foundation of all my future credit. Once more, Gentlemen, accept my thanks, they may well be repeatedly given for the continued kindness of seven and twenty years: for during that long period there has been a constant reciprocation of favours on your part, and I trust I may add of gratitude on mine. Yet again, Gentlemen, I thank you! and assure you that it shall be my constant endeavour to prove my thankfulness by that which will be its best demonstration; by discharging my Parliamentary duties with independence, industry, and zeal.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE LIVES OF FOUR MEN, AT SEA, BEING PROVIDENTIALLY SAVED.

On the 7th of March, 1778, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, His Majesty's ship Yarmouth, Captain (now Admiral) Vincent, being on a cruise in the latitude of the island of Barbadoes, and about sixty leagues to the eastward of it, the man at the mast-head called out that he saw several sail to leeward, near each other. Soon after, there were discovered from the quarter-deck six sail—two ships, three brigs, and a schooner, on the starboard tack, all sails set, and close to the wind, then about N. E. The captain and the officers of the Yarmouth had not the least doubt of their being American privateers: for even a single merchant ship, which had not a letter of marque, was, perhaps, never seen upon a wind in the latitude of Barbadoes, and forty or fifty leagues to the eastward of it, and the wind easterly. The Yarmouth accordingly bore down upon them, and about nine o'clock got very near to the largest of the two ships, which began to fire on the Yarmouth, before the Yarmouth did on her. In about a quarter of an hour she blew up; being then on the Yarmouth's lee beam, and not above three or four ships' length distant. The rest of the squadron immediately dispersed. The damage the Yarmouth received in her masts, sails, and rigging, was prodigious, and she had five men killed, and twelve wounded. A great variety of articles were thrown into her—one an entire American ensign, which was not even singed or torn.

This happened between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night. On the Thursday following, the Yarmouth being in chase of a ship, steering about west (the wind in the N. E. quarter), the man at the mast-head called down to the officer on the quarter-deck, that he saw something on the water, abaft the beam (the starboard), but could not tell what to make of it. A question immediately arose, what was to be done? If the Yarmouth hauled up to see what it was, there would be little or no chance of coming up with the chase before dark. Humanity, however, pleaded

for it, and prevailed. Accordingly she hauled her wind, and by the help of a spy-glass, discovered four men, that seemed to be standing on the water; for what supported them was not at first visible. In two or three hours she got up to the little float on which they stood, and brought them on board. The captain and officers were greatly surprised to find they belonged to the ship that was blown up the preceding Saturday. So that they had been five whole nights, and nearly as many days, floating on the waves, and buried alive, as it were, under the vault of heaven. Being young and hardy, they did not appear much discomposed when they came upon the quarter-deck. They said they were not hungry, although they had not eaten any thing; but were thirsty and very sleepy. A bason of tea, however, and a hammock to each, perfectly restored them in some hours. When they arose, the only complaint they had, was that of their feet being greatly swoln, by having been so long in the water.

The account they gave of themselves was only this—that they were quartered in the captain's cabin, and thrown into the water without receiving any hurt. But they could give no account by what accident the ship blew up.

Being good swimmers, they got hold of some spars and rope, with which they made the raft on which they were found. And, providentially for them, they picked up a blanket, which served them as a reservoir of water; for during the time they were on the raft, there fell a few showers of rain, of which they saved as much as they could in their blanket, sucking it from time to time; which, no doubt, preserved all their lives.

On the arrival of the Yarmouth two days after, at Barbadoes, proper officers came on board, in order to take the depositions of these four men, respecting the blowing up of the ship, &c., and particularly as to the number of men on board her when the action began. For without a certificate to this purpose, the Treasurer of the navy has no authority to pay the head money allowed by Government, which is five pounds a head; and which, on this occasion, came to fifteen hundred and seventy-five pounds. Thus this little act of humanity seems to have been rewarded.*

They deposed, that the ship which blew up was called the Randolph, of 36 guns, twenty-six of which were twelve-pounders, and her complement of men three hundred and fifteen. The other ship was called the General Moutray; but the number of her guns, or her complement of men, or of the force of the three brigs, Admiral Vincent told the writer of this account, he could not precisely ascertain. The schooner was a prize.

The Captain of the Randolph was the Commodore of this little squadron, which had sailed just a month from Charles-Town, South Carolina, where it was fitted out, with the design of attacking the island of Tobago, for which they were steering when they first saw the Yarmouth.—*Naval Chron. May*, 1807.

* No prize was lost. The ship the Yarmouth hauled off from was a West India merchantman, bound to Barbadoes. The Master of her came on board the Yarmouth after her arrival there; she had a letter of marque, and was upon a wind when the Yarmouth first saw her.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

Report of the Receipts and Payments, to December 31, 1806.

Proprietors 961 at 78 15s.:			
	£75678	15	0
78 Life Subscribers, viz.			
	£.	s.	
74 whereof at 26	5 1942	10	
4 whereof at 36	15 147	0	
	2089	10	0
	£77768	5	0
Deposit by one Life Subscriber who has not compleated his Subscription . . .	8	15	0
	£77777	0	0
Interest received and due on Exchequer Bills . . .	4175	16	6
Total	£81952	16	6
Expenditure	15149	5	9
Balance	£66803	10	9
Invested in Exchequer Bills,	65000	0	0
Interest due thereon to 31 December . . .	1162	16	0
Cash in hand . .	640	14	9

Particulars of Expenditure.

For Books, Maps, &c. . .	8903	11	6
Furniture and Fixtures . .	1701	6	0
Newspapers and Journals for Reading Rooms . . .	229	1	6
Binding Room, Fixtures, Tools, Leather, and one Year's Salary	270	14	6
Salaries	480	13	0
Rent, Taxes and Insurance .	505	7	9
House Expenses	560	16	6
Printing, Stationary, and Incidental Expenses . . .	429	6	0
Repairs and Alterations . .	1119	9	6
Charter	948	19	6
	15149	5	9

Committee Room, 26th March, 1807.

COLLECTANEA OF BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

No. V.

The information contained in the following paper on the subject of the early introduction of Christianity into our island, appears to us to form a proper companion to the examination of that history of some parts of early Christianity in Britain, which has lately been promulgated under Catholic sanction. We have therefore somewhat anticipated the due order of the article, that our readers may be able to avail themselves of the statement which it presents. The paper is partly composed from a small pamphlet sent us by an unknown correspondent; but the materials for it were already familiar to us.

At what time the Christian religion was first introduced into this island, is a question on which our ecclesiastical historians have been divided. Most of them, however, seem to agree in fixing that event before the expiration of the first century; and the testimonies of divers of the ancients have been produced in support of this opinion.—Both *Tertullian* and *Origen* speak of Christianity as having made its way into Britain; nor do they represent it as a recent event, so that it may be presumed to have taken place long before their time. The former says, "there are places of the Britons which were inaccessible to the Romans, but yet are subdued by Christ." [Tert. Adv. Judæos, cap. 7.]—The latter says, "the power of God our Saviour is even with them in Britain, who are divided from our world." [Orig. in Luc. cap. i. hom. 6.—It was usual with the ancients, long before Origen's time, to speak of Britain as *divided from the world.* Even King Agrippa, in his speech to the Jews at Jerusalem, about the beginning of the revolt, uses a similar language. See *Josephus.*]—*Eusebius* is more explicit: speaking of the pious labours of the apostles, he positively declares, that some of them "had passed over the ocean, and preached in the British Isles." From his connection with the Imperial court, and his known intimacy with the emperor himself, who was a native of Britain, he may well be supposed to have possessed the best information; and, as much of his reasoning depends on the truth of the above allegation, it may be presumed he was well assured of the fact.—*Theodoret* also, another ancient and respectable ecclesiastical historian, expressly names the *Britons* among the nations whom the apostles (or the fishermen, publicans, and tent-makers, as he calls them) "had persuaded to embrace the religion of him who was crucified." [Theodoret, Tom. iv. Serm. 9, p. 610.]

To the foregoing testimonies may be added that of *Gildas*, the earliest of all our British historians. According to him, Epist. c. i., the gospel began to be published here about the time of the memorable revolt and overthrow of the Britons under Boadicea, (A. D. 60 or 61.), and was followed by a long interval of peace. Speaking of this revolt, with its disastrous termination and consequences, Gildas adds, "In the mean time, Christ, the true sun, afforded his rays, that is, the knowledge of his precepts, to this island, benumbed with extreme cold, having been at a great distance from the sun, not the sun in the firmament, but the Eternal Sun in heaven." Upon what authority Gildas places this event at that time, he does not say. From domestic or British records he appears to have derived no assistance; and he was of opinion that no documents of that kind remained then in the country. And if there ever had been any such, he thought they had either been burnt by the enemy, or were carried into foreign parts by our exiled or emigrated countrymen: so that to his great regret, he had not been able to discover any. He must therefore have relied on the authority of some foreign records; or he might follow the tradition of the country. However that was, his statement appears to be, on the whole, correct, and is remarkably supported by the *Triades.* [*The Triades of the Isle of Britain* are some of the most curious and valuable fragments preserved in the Welsh language. They relate to persons and events from the earliest times to the beginning of the seventh century. — See Preface to Llywarch Hên's Poems]. These are ancient British documents of undoubted credit (compare also the *Bonedd y Saint*, another very ancient record), though but little known till lately, except to a few who had access to the remaining depositories of ancient Cambrian records. From these Triades we learn, that the famous *Caractacus*, who, after a war of nine years in defence of the liberties of his country, was basely betrayed and delivered up to the Romans by *Aregwedd Foeddig* (the Cartismandua of Roman authors), was, together with his father *Brân*, and the whole family, carried captive to Rome, about the year 52 or 53, where they were detained seven years, or more. At this time the Gospel was preached at Rome, and *Brân*, with others of the family, became converts to Christianity. After about seven years, they had permission to return, and were the means of introducing the knowledge of Christ among their countrymen; on which account *Brân* was long distinguished as *one of the three blessed sovereigns*, and his family as *one of the three holy lineages of Britain.* At the return of these earliest British converts, it might be expected that some of the Christians with

whom they had associated at Rome, would be prevailed upon to accompany them to their native country. *Some* of the disciples of Christ, whose names are recorded in the New Testament, were probably at Rome when they quitted that city; but it does not appear that any of them did at this time visit Britain. We find, however, that certain Christians from Rome did actually accompany the liberated captives. The names of three have been preserved. One was called *Ilid*, and is said to have been an *Israelite*; the other two were *Cyndav*, and *Arwystli Hên*, both of them probably *Gentiles*. What their Roman names were it is now impossible to say. They are supposed to have been all preachers, and are said to have been instrumental (the former especially) in turning great numbers of the Britons from the error of their ways, and persuading them to believe in Christ. Their names are the more remarkable as they were, if not the first, yet doubtless among the very first Christian preachers that ever set foot in this island.—*Brân* introduced them and the gospel here.

As *Brân* and *Caradoc* (otherwise *Brennus* and *Caractacus*) were *Silurian* princes, we may safely conclude that christianity made its way into Wales as early as into any part of this kingdom. When *Brân* returned to his native land, some of his family, it is thought, staid behind and settled at Rome. Of these *Claudia*, mentioned with *Pudens* and *Linus*, 2. Tim. iv. 21., is deemed to have been one, and supposed to be the same with *Claudia*, the *wife of Pudens*, mentioned by *Martial* the poet, who wrote in those times, and speaks of her as a Briton of extraordinary virtue, wit, and beauty. It has been objected that Martial, living in the reign of *Trajan*, cannot be supposed to speak of Paul's Claudia, who flourished in the reigns of *Claudius* and *Nero*. But though he lived in Trajan's reign, he lived also and resided at Rome in the reign of *Vespasian*, if not in that of *Nero*, and the epigram [he mentions her in two epigrams, one before, the other after her marriage] in which he mentions Claudia, might be written in his younger years, when she was in her prime. Some have thought her to be the *daughter of Caractacus*: it is not unlikely that she was one of his kindred. Her Roman name is no objection, as one of Caractacus's sons is known to have borne the name of *Octavius*. *Pomponia Græcina*, the wife of *Aulus Plautius*, Claudius's lieutenant, and the first Roman governor here, has also been thought a Briton and a christian, and one of the very earliest British christians. Of her *Tacitus* says, "Pomponia Græcina, an illustrious lady, married to Plautius, who was honoured with an ovation (or lesser triumph), for his victories in Britain, was accused of having embraced a strange foreign superstition; and her trial for that crime was committed to her husband. He, according to ancient law and custom, convened her whole family and relations; and having in their presence, tried her for her life and fame, pronounced her innocent of any thing immoral. Pomponia lived many years after this trial, but always led a gloomy melancholy kind of life." [Was not Claudia repudiated on a similar accusation?]—Tacit. Annal. l. 13. c. 32.—Tacitus, no doubt, deemed the lives of the primitive christians *gloomy* and *melancholy*; and had he been called upon to describe them, he would, in all probability, have represented their religion as *a vile foreign superstition*, and the sobriety and severity of their lives (abstaining from pagan rites and excesses) as a continual solitude, dismal dulness, and intolerable austerity. "It was the way," says Bishop Stillingfleet, "of the men of that time, such as *Suetonius* and *Pliny*, as well as *Tacitus*, to speak of christianity as a barbarous and wicked superstition (as appears by their writings), being forbidden by their laws, which they made the only rule of their religion."—Orig. Britannicæ, p. 44. This trial of Pomponia happened, it seems, while *Nero* and *Calpurnius Piso* were consuls, after the apostle Paul's coming to Rome the first time; and therefore she may not unreasonably be supposed one of his converts. It appears that there were other persons of distinction among the apostle's friends then at Rome; *those of Cæsar's household*, among whom might be some of these British captives.

It does not appear by the *Triades*, that the whole of Caractacus's family embraced christianity at Rome, or even that he himself did so: a son and a daughter of his are mentioned, as well as his father, as very eminent christians. The name of the son was *Cyllin* [Can this be *Linus*?*] and that of the daughter *Eigen*; both classed among the British *Saints*. That son is said to be the grandfather of *Lleurwg*, commonly called *King Lucius*, who greatly exerted himself at a later period, to promote christianity in Britain, or at least in *Siluria*, the country of his ancestors, and where he himself also reigned by the favour or permission of the Romans. Even the famous *King Arthur* appears to have been a descendant of this illustrious family.—*Eigen*, the above-mentioned daughter of Caractacus, is said to have been married to a British chieftain, who was lord of Caer Sarllog, the present *Old Sarum*. It seems doubtful whether Caractacus himself ever returned to his native country. The rest of the family that staid behind might be chiefly females; and *Claudia* [Can *Claudia* be the same as *Eigen*?], who has been

* *Cy*-LLIN: LIN-*us*.

said to be one of his daughters, has been mentioned by some as the wife of *Pudens*, a Roman senator, and the mother of *Linus*, whom the apostle Paul mentions together.

It has been alleged by those who appear to have paid the most attention to, and to be best acquainted with, this part of the British history, that the Druids very generally, or at least great numbers of them, embraced christianity on its first promulgation in this island; and, in consequence, that the christianity of the Britons, in time, took a tincture of Druidism. This will not appear at all strange or extraordinary, when we consider how much the religion of the Jewish christians was tinctured with *Judaism*, and that of the Platonic converts with *Platonism*: the case was probably similar with converts from most, if not all other sects. The apostles, while they lived, laboured to guard against this, but when they were gone, the difficulty of counteracting it, would doubtless become much greater. To this source may perhaps be traced most of the religious differences, errors, and squabbles among the christians of the first ages, if not also of later times.

.....

We conceive that the resemblance between the British name *Arwystli*, and the Greek *Aristobulus*, Rom. xvi. 10. deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received. It is certain that the name is formed according to the analogy of the ancient British language: it is certain also, that the apostle does not salute Aristobulus himself, personally, and directly: but those who belonged to him, or were related to him, or were, as our translation has inserted, of *his household*. It is not absolutely clear that Aristobulus was a Christian, any more than Narcissus, mentioned in the same manner, in the following verse, who is by some thought to have been the emperor's freed man, and dead some time before the date of this epistle. We may, however, observe a difference, if we attend closely to the whole of the phrase used: the apostle salutes so many (restrictively) of those attached to Narcissus as *were in the Lord*, therefore some were *not* in the Lord: but he uses no such restriction to those of Aristobulus's family, but salutes them *generally*: therefore they were *all* in the Lord: and the probability amounts almost to certainty, that where all the family was Christian, the head of the family was so, especially and primarily.

The expression employed by the apostle implies further, that Aristobulus was not at Rome, when this epistle was composed, or when it was expected to reach that capital: and if, as is customary, we date this epistle A. D. 58 or 59, it reduces within narrow limits the question whether *Aristobulus* accompanied *Brân* to Britain. If Brân was sent to Rome A. D. 52, and kept there seven years, we are brought to A. D. 59 for the time of his release. It was certainly very late in 58, if not early in 59, that St. Paul sent off his epistle to the Romans: it appears by the breaks in the last chapter of it, that he laid it aside, and resumed it, several times, and that he retained it to the very moment of his departure from Corinth, where it was written. If then, St. Paul had, at this time, intelligence of the intention of Aristobulus to quit Rome for Britain, or of his having actually done so, *very lately*, his mode of expression is accounted for completely.

It would be curious, could we state this matter circumstantially, to find, that Aristobulus quitted Rome, in 58, leaving part of his family behind him; that part of the family of Caractacus, also, remaining at Rome, were joined by St. Paul in that city, and are mentioned by him when writing to Timothy, in 65. Nothing forbids this arrangement.————Further,

It appears by TAYLOR'S Edition of CALMET'S *Dictionary of the Bible*, (Art. II. Aristobulus,) that the Greeks say, this preacher "*was sent into England, where he laboured very much, made many converts, and at last died.*" As it is impossible that the Greeks should have known any thing about the British Triades; and on the other hand, that the Triades should have known any thing about the Greeks, these witnesses appear to be perfectly distinct and independent: their combined testimony, therefore, is the more corroborative, and the more striking. And it may now be asserted with great appearance of truth, that whoever were employed in introducing Christianity into Britain, Aristobulus was one of the earliest of them.

We are enabled also by this statement to explain and verify the words of Tertullian, which have usually been considered as a mere flourish of rhetoric, *Britanorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo vero subdita*. Places in Britain, which were inaccessible to the Roman arms, might nevertheless be subdued to Christ, in Wales, where, amid the recesses and retreats furnished by the mountains, there were, no doubt, many who had fled, after the capture of Caractacus, and who there continued to resist the Romans. In fact, Ostorius, who had taken Caractacus, sunk under the fatigue of the succeeding war; Manlius Valens, with a legion of Romans, was attacked and defeated by the Britons, and the war continued with various success. Nero even entertained thoughts of withdrawing his army from Britain, says Suetonius. In 62, Petronius Turpillianus succeeded to the government of Britain; who, says Tacitus, "gave the name of *peace* to his own inac-

tivity, and, having composed former disturbances, attempted nothing further." Is it impossible that this inactivity during three years, should be the result of the return of some of the royal Britons to their homes? Britain fell to the lot of Vespasian in 71, and to Agricola in 78. By this time, under royal protection, we may safely say with the Greeks, that *Aristobulus had made many converts in Britain.* Compare the account and date of Gildas, already given, p. 838.

We may also now attach a clearer idea to the expressions of Theodoret, who reckons Gaul and *Britain* among *the disciples of the tent-maker.* For, say the Greeks, (CALMET as before) Aristobulus "was brother to Barnabas,—was ordained by Barnabas, or *by Paul, whom he followed in his travels:*" so that the Britons, converted by Aristobulus, might without any impropriety, be called the *disciples of St. Paul*, even if that Apostle had never set his foot in our island. But, it will be acknowledged, at the same time, that if St. Paul did follow Aristobulus, and confirm his converts in Britain, the comfort of his visit was greatly increased, and the necessity of his prolonged residence was greatly diminished, by the previous success of Aristobulus. Might he come during the peaceful government of Petronius Turpillianus?

But we may adopt a chronology still more convenient: for it appears that Ostorius arrived as governor in Britain A. D. 50, and immediately opened a *winter* campaign in Britain. Allowing a proportionate time for the events of war, as urged by this active general, Caractacus might be sent prisoner to Rome in 51, instead of 52, which would give us the following dates:

	A. D.
Aulus Plautius governor in Britain	43
Brân and Caradoc at Rome	51
Brân liberated after 7 years captivity	58
St. Paul writes to the Romans, early in Aristobulus gone from Rome to Britain with Brân, at the date of St. Paul's letter.	59
St. Paul visits Britain	63
——— mentions sundry British Christians, now at Rome, when writing to Timothy. [Had Timothy a *personal* acquaintance with them?]	65

HISTORY AND VIEW OF THE TEA TRADE, FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

[Concluded from Panorama, vol. II p. 576.]

In our former articles on this subject, we have shown the progressive increase of the consumption of Tea in this country. The partiality for Tea in other parts of Europe is by no means equal to what it is in Britain; and we saw in our last number, p. 464, that coffee is much more in request on the continent. Previous to the year 1784, the continental companies trading to the East Indies, brought to Europe a considerable quantity of Tea, the principal part of which was smuggled into this island, and was indeed the chief support of the smuggling trade. Since the independence of America, the trade of that country in Tea reaches even to the United Kingdom. The following tables shew the extent of this trade:

In the ten years from 1774 to 1784 the quantities of Teas exported from Canton to Europe, appear to have been by the

	lb.
Dutch, Danes, Swedes, &c.	134,698,900
English East-India Company	54,506,144

and in the ten years, from 1790 to 1800, they were

Dutch, Danes, &c.	31,506,546
Americans*	27,450,900
English East-India Company	228,826,616

* Increase in American trade in ten years.

	lbs.
1790-1	743,100
1791-2	1,863,200
1792-3	1,538,400
1793-4	1,974,130
1794-5	1,438,270
1795-6	2,819,600
1796-7	3,450,400
1797-8	3,100,400
1798-9	5,674,000
1799-1800	4,749,400
	27,350,900

Proportion of Quantities of the several Species of Tea, sold in the following Years.

	Bohea. lbs.	Congou. lbs.	Souchong lbs.	Singlo. lbs.	Hyson. lbs.	Private Trade	Total lbs.
1796	2,802,221	9,595,285	609,012	2,088,547	1,537,693	1,574,765	19,107,523
1797	3,061,883	10,433,903	877,999	2,093,059	1,076,781	1,186,811	18,730,436
1798	4,890,152	11,896,885	772,062	1,716,969	1,224,720	1,563,181	22,063,969
1799	3,287,639	14,411,533	1,582,155	2,496,089	1,550,360	749,314	24,077,090
1800	2,426,340	13,754,293	2,107,488	2,454,693	1,802,101	833,999	23,378,816

Hitherto we have used those authentic documents the accuracy of which may be depended on. We shall now close the article by a few observations of our own.

From these statements we may estimate in some measure the importance of this export to the Chinese Empire. The cultivation of this plant must employ a great number of persons in trimming, picking, drying, sorting and packing the leaves: also in the various busineses of box-making, marking, carriages, agencies, &c. and no doubt but it yields an ample revenue to the government of that country.

We incline to think that Tea has driven out from among us many of those diseases which our ancestors called scurvy: that these have almost disappeared may be fairly presumed from the descriptions left us by our old medical writers: certainly if they are known among us, they are very far from being so frequent as formerly.

If it be inquired, — what moral effects the general custom of drinking Tea has had on the public manners of these kingdoms? Speaking for the recollections of fifty years, ourselves, and remembering the opinions of those of our elders who could trace the inquiry much higher, we have been led to infer that there is less drunkenness among us than before Tea was in general use. The sobriety of the ladies never was justly questioned, and the upper classes of life whose leisure permits them to enjoy the sociabilities of the after-dinner, are now summoned from their bottle, usually before they have felt its effects in any unpleasant degree; or, if a few exceptions may be found, they are regarded with that *distinction* which proves that the vice is not general. It is moreover, certain, that formerly much of the best company, as it was called, resorted to taverns, and spent the evening at such houses of public entertainment, *regularly*. It is not so now to any thing like the same extent as formerly: and a corroborative proof is, that very many of the great taverns which abounded in the metropolis are shut up; and few or none are opened to supply their places. The coffee-houses, indeed, are increased in number, but these do by no means the same business as the taverns did in respect to eating and drinking. Their manners also are much more correct, and their guests are less *inhabitants* than formerly. We believe, it would be very difficult for the drinkers of French wine to form a party in the state, as they did in Queen Anne's days, and insist on the cessation of war, in order that they might no longer be deprived of their favourite beverage. Much of this public sobriety may be attributed to the use of an infusion, which, while it promotes sociability, and the agreeable intercourse of the sexes, lays no snares for the head, nor provokes to any intemperance abhorrent to reason. In this view the introduction of coffee and tea as drinks less intoxicating than wine, or beer, and much less than spirits of any kind, must be considered as a blessing to our country.

DIVISIONS OF POLAND.

From the Statistical Writings of Mr. Le Strick, published at Warsaw, in 1799.

The events of which Poland is at this time the scene, and which, by their importance, attract the eyes of all the world, induce us to insert the following tables of the comparative value and strength of the countries seized by the neighbouring States. They now afford to the King of Prussia, a refuge, most certainly never foreseen by the politic Frederic II.

	German square miles.	*Inhabitants.*
Division of Poland which fell to Russia in 1772	5,197	1,800,000
In that of 1793 and 1796	3,545	4,304,548
Total	8,742	6,104,548
Austria acquired in the division of 1772, Gallicia and Lodomirien . . .	1,360	3,107,000
In 1796	845	1,014,727
Total	2,205	4,121,727
Prussia gained, 1772, West Prussia	461	400,000
Nez District	170	160,000
In 1793 and 1796 . . .	2,011	2,094,534
Total	2,642	2,655,534
Russia	8,742	6,104,548
Austria	2,205	4,121,727
Prussia	2,642	2,655,534
Grand Total	13,589	12,881,809

POETRY.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1807.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

I.

Still does the trumpet's brazen throat
Pour forth a martial sound,
Still do the notes of battle float
In warlike clangor round;
Nor rural pipe, nor past'ral lay,
In peaceful descant hail the day
To grateful Britain ever dear;
The thunder of embattled plains,
And shouting Conquest's choral strains;
Burst on the listening ear.

II.

Yet, while Bellona's iron car
Whirls o'er th'ensanguin'd plains,
'Mid Hyperborean climes afar
Stern War terrific reigns;
While, with colossal power endow'd,
The ruthless minister of blood
Calls to his scatter'd naval host,
Go forth, and bid the bolts of fate
On Britain's trembling harbours wait,
Shut Commerce from her coast;

III.

Behold, the sovereign Queen of Isles,
The Empress of the Waves,
Meeting the vaunt with scornful smiles,
The empty menace braves;
And see, on Plata's sea-broad stream
Her banners wave, her bright arms gleam;
While ploughing seas of classic fame,
Nile yields once more to Albion's powers,
And Alexandria vails her towers
To George's mightier name.

IV.

Firm are the sons that Britain leads
To combat on the main,
And firm the hardy race that treads
In steady march the plain:
And proudly may her Bards record
The victor arm, the victor sword,
That drives the foe from Ocean's tide;
And loudly too, with fond acclaim,
Chaunt trophied Maida's deathless fame,
With military pride.

V.

Be hush'd awhile each ruder sound,
While Britain's grateful voice
Bids all her echoing vales resound
The Monarch of her choice.
Though round the tyrant's hated throne
Arm'd legions form an iron zone,
They cannot blunt guilt's scorpion sting,
While Virtue's sacred shield is spread
O'er George's heav'n-protected head,
The Parent and the King.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,—The following lines being written *extempore* by a young lady of 19, as a primary attempt, I beg leave to transmit them for your valuable miscellany; not doubting but that the beauty and delicacy of the allusions she has introduced, will ensure their acceptance from your politeness.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

New Kent Road, June, 1807.

ON LIFE AND DEATH.

What is this wretched life we hold so dear,
Where nought but sorrow dwells and grief severe?
Where as we mark each sad returning day,
We're *sure* to find new mis'ries in our way!
To day we see that sorrows mark our road,
Yet hope *to-morrow* will throw off the load;
To-morrow comes, alas! and still the same,
On happiness we find *we* have *no claim*.
So years roll round, succeeding summers come,
Still *wretchedness* our lot, and *death* our doom!
And *what is* DEATH, at which we're so much aw'd?
Is it we dread to meet an injur'd God?
Is it *stern* CONSCIENCE, that intruding guest,
Disturbs the mind, and chills the throbbing breast?
Makes the *proud* heart—inspect *its little worth*—
Regret oblivion had not *claim'd* its birth!
Teach ME, great God, to live, that at the last,
When *worn with pain* I lay—till life is past,
In the *last hour*,—when I resign my breath,
THOU mayst accept me—gracious God—in death!
And when my poor remains are laid at rest,
When by the world forgot—and *ice* * my breast,
And to my mother earth, I *have* return'd,
Still by my much lov'd friend I shall be mourn'd.
THEN—may my soul have gain'd its long sought rest—
My God have *pardon'd*—and receiv'd it—BLEST.

ELIZA.

LOVE AND WINE.—*Translated from the poems falsely attributed to Virgil.*

Yield not too much to beauty, or to wine:
They equal charms with equal hurt combine.
This saps the vital strength, and that the same;
Distorts the footsteps, and unnerves the frame.
Oft hath blind love the secret thought unsealed;
And oft mad wine mysterious rites revealed.
Oft Cupid's wiles destructive war prepares;
And Bacchus oft the murd'rous falchion bares.
By beauty ruin'd hapless Ilium fell;
Wine's dire effects Thessalian pastures tell.
Since each, in like degree, the mind ferments,
And just reserve, and comely fear, prevents;
Fail not with chains the rosy god to bind;
Be love's gay queen by due restraint confined;
Accept, with cautious hand, their proffered care;
To quench your thirst, a measured cup prepare.
Let modest beauty aid your social joys:
These bounds transgressed, licentious pleasure cloys.

* This expression derives peculiar interest from the beauty and elegant form of the fair writer.

SONGS FROM MR. CHERRY'S PETER THE GREAT; OR, WOODEN WALLS.

Mauritz.

Old Murmur was a peevish blade,
Aye, a cross old soul was he;
To growl and grumble was his trade,
Nor would he happy be;
Wife, daughters, and one son he had,
Beside a monkey, and a cat;
To whom his temper was so bad,
That none could find what he'd be at,
But grumble, grumble, grumble.

Of *Murmur*, grumble, sigh, and groan,
His wife grew sick and weary;
Her heart he broke with peevish moan,
She dy'd—and left her deary;
Tho' she was gone, he grumbl'd more,
His daughters then began to fidget,
He grumbled Martha out of door,
A little *Drummer* marry'd *Bridget*.
Still grumble, grumble, grumble.

Of wife and daughters thus bereft,
He grumbled like a devil;
His son, and cat, and monkey left,
Yet nought cou'd make him civil.
The son and cat for peace are gone,
After Puss the monkey flies;
And now old *Murmur* all alone,
Has none to close the grumbler's eyes,
But grumble, grumble, grumble.

* * * * * *

Mauritz.

Sly Reynard sneak'd out from a farmer's hen-roost,
Where a young one he'd just been a picking;
Half strangled he look'd, for he could not get loose
A bone from his throat of the chicken!
O Reynard! sly Reynard the Fox!

He twisted his jaw, and his eyes roll'd about;
Like a cat in a quinsey he croak'd too;
"Will no good natur'd bird," he cry'd, "take the bone out?"
('Twas a flock of poor geese that he spoke to.)
O Reynard! sly Reynard the Fox!

"I'll befriend ye for ever," cries Reynard the Fox,
"From the weazle, cat, badger, and ferret;
"He that pulls the bone out that distorts my poor "chops,
"Is a goose I'll reward for his merit!"
O Reynard, sly Reynard the Fox!

A Gander advanc'd, once the pride of the flocks,
No friend of his fate could remind him,
He thrust his poor beak down the throat of the fox;
But he left his poor head there behind him!
O Reynard! sly Reynard the Fox!

THE LAST WISH OF "FRAIL MORTALITY."

Let no vile flatterer with verse or bust
Vainly pretend t'immortalize my dust;
Nor partial friend strew praises o'er my name.
Little had I to praise, but much to blame;
In proud defiance of the lowly dead,
No arch for me shall rear its lofty head;
But when I die—in modest guise array'd,
On earth's soft lap my mortal part be laid.
There, mixt with rich and poor, the tribute pay,
Of dust and ashes—to my native clay;
Till from our general mother I receive—
Some happier birth, in future times to live;
There, still obedient to the laws most wise,
Of sovereign wisdom, I again shall rise;
And summon'd by the trump of God away,
Exulting mount to everlasting day.

THE VIOLET.

While other poets hail'd the sweets,
The beauty of the rose,
A humbler theme my verse inspir'd,
And I the violet chose.

Thou sweet attendant on the spring,
Thou beauteous blushing flower,
Thy grateful odour spreads around
Beneath the mossy bower.

Oft let me wander to the bank,
Where, 'mid the silky grass,
Thy opening buds perfume the gale,
And chear me as I pass.

Sweet violet! when thy scented flowers,
Perfume the desert air,
Unnotic'd in their humble bed,
Unseen they perish there.

They mind us that in humble life,
The flow'rs of genius lie,
In dark obscurity conceal'd,
And unregarded die.

Tower. S. R.

EPIGRAM ON A MAIDEN LADY, WHO AFFECTED GREAT TENDERNESS ON READING AN *interesting* NOVEL OF MODERN MANUFACTURE.

"My blood runs cold," the maiden Laura cries,
And pendant icicles bedeck her eyes,
In the black page, horrific scenes she sees,
And quits the passage, lest her heart should freeze.
Say, frigid beauty, whence this false alarm,
Thy fiftieth summer hails thee safe from harm,
Can that then cool—which never yet was warm?

ON THE PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

Si pater est Adam cunctis, si mater est Eva,
Cur ne omnes sumus nobilitate pares?
Degenerant animi vitiis, fiuntque minores;
Exaltat *virtus* nobilitatque genus.

*** *A Translation is desired.*

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.

Intended History of Ireland. — Doctor M'Nevin, so conspicuous in the Irish rebellion, resides now in New York, where he is busily employed in writing the history of Ireland for the last twenty years. His work is said to be in great forwardness.

Progress of Literature and Science.—Arts and sciences begin to be introduced in Louisiana, by the enterprizing spirit of the emigrants. Schools have already been established in several villages. The inhabitants of New Orleans have presented a petition to the Congress, praying aid, for building a college. It is to be erected two miles from thence, to avoid the danger of the contagious fevers, which prevail in autumn, and which often takes the type of a malignant fever, in those parts of the town where the population is considerable.

Newspaper.—At St. Louis is now established a paper published weekly, under the title of "The Missouri Correspondent, and Illinois Gazette."

Immense Mammoth Bones.—A traveller lately arrived at Baltimore, has brought from the banks of the Missouri an enormous tooth of a *Mammoth*. He says, that being busily employed, with other persons who had accompanied him, in seeking for metals in the neighbourhood of that river, they discovered a space, of about a quarter of a square mile in extent, entirely filled, six feet below the surface of the soil, with bones of enormous size. He offers to procure, for whoever will pay for it, the complete skeleton of a *Mammoth*, which is *fifty-four feet* in length, and *twenty-two* in height! the middle toe of the fore foot of that skeleton is seven feet eight inches in length from its extremity to its juncture with the foot. Each jaw is armed with eight enormous *crauncers*. The one brought by our traveller, has been given by him to the museum of Baltimore. What he says of the quantity and of the dimensions of the bones he discovered, may be exaggerated [or miscalculated from what portions he has seen], but it has been known, for some time, that the *Mammoth* certainly existed in America, and that its size and dimensions greatly surpassed those of the largest known animals.

Introduction of Coffee into Florida.—The coffee plant was introduced from the island of Cuba into Florida, at the Cape, about Midsummer 1805. It has succeeded beyond all expectation, and it is supposed will furnish at no great distance of time, a new and important article of commerce.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Literature.—The Society of Concord, in the Dutch colony of Surinam, has lately published a volume of Memoirs on Agriculture.

DENMARK.

New Danish Journal.—Dr. Frost, at Aalborg, has proposed a new Danish Journal, entitled *Cimbria*, to contain historical, political, and theological essays, information concerning the fine arts, public instruction, &c.

Population of Sleswic and Holstein.—From the lists of the population of the Duchies of Sleswic and Holstein, in the year 1805 it results, that the number of

Births was	20,004
Deaths	14,278
Marriages	4,855
Foundling children . .	967
Dead born	896

the latter number shews that one in twenty-two of the births was dead born.

State of the Danish Theatre.—The Theatre Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806 had 158 performances: among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy, by professor Sander, entitled "The Hospital." It was favourably received.

FRANCE.

Reduced Rate of Interest, in the Public Institutions.—The Bank of France having reduced the interest of money borrowed of it, from six per cent. which was its former rate to five per cent. the Directors of the Comptoir Commercial, have given notice that they also shall reduce the rate of discount *one* per cent. to be calculated by all persons from whom they hold securities, from Monday Nov. 24, 1806.

Jewish Learning and Poetry.—The medical society of emulation in Paris has received as one of its foreign correspondents M. Bondi Zamorani, rabbi and physician of Ferrara in Italy, member of the grand Sanhedrim. M. Zamorani has recently published a poem in Hebrew, Latin, and Italian, to celebrate the opening of that assembly.

Rockets discharged by Electricity.—The 14th of February at two o'clock in the afternoon, M. Bouche made an experiment in the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, to try the effect of electricity applied to gun batteries. Instead of guns he had fixed about one hundred rockets on long sticks, disposed in the garden. The rockets were all connected by an iron wire, and the same spark caused them all to explode at the very same instant. The concourse of people was very great, the weather being remarkably fine. This new

invention is not intended to increase the destructive powers of those formidable weapons; but it is expected to afford the means of using them without exposing gunners to the fire of the enemy.

Chimney Tops suppressed, and banished.—Our architects have long complained of the difficulty of managing the chimney tops which rise above the roofs of houses, with safety, grace or dignity; yet in our cold climate, a fire is one of the indispensable comforts of life, and a fire has hitherto implied a chimney. M. Cointeraux, at Paris, has lately published an essay, with plates, on the mode of removing these incumbrances altogether. He has proposed a new method of constructing roofs, from the palace to the cottage, which has met with the sanction of the Institute and the government, and chimney tops, as well as those ugly contrivances, chimney pots, are to disappear throughout the whole territories of France.

Hearing and Speech received by a Person born Deaf and Dumb: Yellow Fever at Malaga in 1800.—J. B. Paroisse in his *Opuscules de Chirurgie*, lately published at Paris, reports several instances of scrophulous diseases cured by amputation, which he recommends notwithstanding the weakness of the patient. His memoir on the beneficial effects of *moxa* in desperate cases, describes his method of employing this remedy, by which he has given hearing and speech to a person twenty years of age, deaf and dumb from her birth; and who after twenty years of stupidity, by recovering hearing and speech, was capable of manifesting uncommon intelligence and goodness. This cure was performed at Malaga in 1800. The supposed yellow fever at Malaga in that year, was, according to our author, *a putrid bilious fever, more or less nervous*, which became epidemic from particular causes, which the author explains: but which yielded, without any unusual delay, to simple methods of cure.

British Agriculture in great Esteem.—The agriculture of England is so greatly in request in France, that the editors of the *Bibliothèque Britannique* have long been solicited to sell separately the articles on this art, in that work, to which they have at length consented. The editors observe, that "it is well understood how greatly the advantage of employing large capitals, the emulation excited by various societies and the encouragement of premiums, have favoured agriculture in England. They have, therefore, collected from all the English works on this subject, whatever may be useful to Agriculturists on the continent. They have added some experiments, of which they give the results, and have paid particular attention to the improvement of sheep, the manuring of lands, &c. &c.

Great Inequality in Price of Wheat.—In spite of whatever has hitherto been done towards perfecting the internal communication throughout France, we are led to conclude that it is as yet very imperfect; otherwise the price of the first necessary of life would unquestionably be more uniform than it now is. According to the Mercuriales addressed by the prefects of various departments to the minister of the interior, toward the close of last year, the bushel of wheat, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, was 10 fr. 68 cent.; in the departments of Morbihan, Maine, and Loire, it was dearer by 2 fr.; but in those of the Alps, the Var, the Apennines and the mouths of the Rhone, it was 30 and 31 fr. *treble* what it was in the department first mentioned. Surely the projected navigable canals are extremely imperfect; or speculation would derive a great profit by bringing these prices to somewhat nearer an equality.

French Garrulity prohibited in Churches.—An imperial decree was obtained in January, 1807, forbidding all persons from speaking in any church, without permission from the bishop of the diocese. It appears that certain churches have lately become the *talking places* of the inconsiderate, to the scandal of the sedate and faithful.

Parisian Combination of Colours in Stockings.—We beg leave to enter our protest against the adoption by our ladies of one of the Parisian fashions during the last winter: The belles wore *black stockings* with a *coloured* border rising a little above the shoe, which was *black* also;—a curious combination in point of taste, and simplicity;—with *orange* coloured pelisses, and *flesh coloured* linings!

Imperfections of Alegar.—Vinegar made of beer, properly called *alegar*, constantly retains a mucous matter, which prevents it from *keeping*. The society of amateurs of Sciences and arts at Lisle, wish to have this defect removed; and propose a medal for the best mode of improving alegar in those qualities which may render it equal, or nearly so, to the best wine vinegar. It deserves notice, that this liquor has some properties, which, could they be separated from others not so valuable, would render it worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received.

Polish on playing Cards.—The polish which has been so much admired on the French playing cards is obtained by rubbing them with a species of *silicious* stones, found at Frêne Camilly, which are in great request throughout France. They even form an article of commerce. Hitherto this has been

kept as a secret by the makers. To what other purposes might similar stones be applied among ourselves?

Calicoes painted to imitate Oil Pictures.—M. Kœchlin, of Mulhausen, has undertaken to prove that cotton cloths may be pencilled so as to imitate oil paintings, in colouring and effect, yet that the colours shall not suffer in washing. He has lately exhibited a flower-piece painted on this principle.

Culture of Cotton.—Premiums and rewards are held out by the minister of the interior, for the culture of cotton in the southern provinces of France: and every agriculturist who inclines to attempt this branch of his profession, may receive from the prefect of the department where he resides, as much seed of this plant, as he deems necessary.

Descendants of the Poet Corneille.—The renown of Corneille has lately proved advantageous to two of his lineal descendants. A boy and a girl, who have been fostered by an aunt in only middling circumstances, have lately been patronised by the higher powers: the boy is allowed a place in the Lyceum at Versailles, and Mlle. Corneille has received a present, for immediate supply.

Number of Theatricals at Paris.—The number of *new* pieces played at the whole of the theatres at Paris during 1806 amounts to about 200; of these 15 were presented at the Opéra Comique; 19 at the Théâtre de l'Impératrice, and 8 at the Opéra Buffa. The Théâtre Français has given 4 new tragedies and 6 comedies. The Opera employs 328 persons. The singers are 76; dancers 103; musicians 75; painters 6; servants of different descriptions 56. It has produced 6 works in the last year. The receipt on the benefit night of Florence at the Opera, in Feb. 1807, was 23,000 *livres*.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Before the revolution the town of Angers possessed a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, established in 1777 by Mlle. Blouin, a pupil of the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée; it was shut up in 1792, and had remained so ever since. By an *arrêté* of the préfet it has been re-opened at the expence of the department, and under the direction of Mlle. Blouin. Nine of the pupils have already been named by the préfet; the expences of the rest are to be paid by their respective parents. The 5th of January was the day fixed for the opening of the school.

Nov. 10, 1806. M. Pons at Marseilles discovered a small comet. It is the *ninety-seventh* known to astronomers: and, shews that the heavens contain a greater number of moving bodies than had been suspected.

GERMANY.

French Plunder arrived at Paris.—The paintings of the fine gallery of Salzthaten are already arrived in France. Among them were many very fine pictures of the Flemish school. The last Duke of Brunswick had considerably increased the collection during the last ten years of his reign.

Memory of Klopstock, &c.—A grand oriental landscape, containing a monument to the memory of the poet Klopstock, has been executed in Dresden for M. Riltner. This painting will be engraved, and is to be followed by three other engravings to the memory of Schiller, Herder, and Kant.

Extensive Powers of the intended Academy of Sciences at Munich.—It is intended to give a new organization to the Academy of Sciences at Munich, with more extensive powers than are possessed by any other institution in Europe. Under the direction of the minister, it is to take cognizance of all the establishments of public instruction in the country, as well of a superior as inferior rank. The most eminent professors are invited to support its reputation; and a special commission is issued to select valuable books from the libraries of all convents, and other religious institutions, which are suppressed. This establishment was closed, as to its past labours, on Dec. 31, 1806.

Arts flourishing at Dresden.—Notwithstanding the calamities of war, the arts flourish at Dresden: music, indeed, rather languishes; but the painters, engravers, and even sculptors, continue their customary labours. It is remarkable that speculation in this city, and in others of Germany, *bespeaks* productions of genius; whereas, in other places, pictures, &c. are not engraved till after they have obtained a general reputation among the *cognoscenti*.

Literature.—It is thought also that literature is rather reviving in Austria.

Satire against Egotism.—German literature being deficient in works of satire, and not very superior in tragedy and comedy, M. Cotta of Tubingen, has lately proposed a prize of 50 ducats for the best satire in verse against *egotism*. Another of 200 ducats for the best tragedy, the second best 50 ducats. Another of 300 ducats for the best comedy, the second best 65 ducats. The satire and the comedy must refer to German manners.

Jesuits expelled.—The Bavarian government has published an edict, expelling the Jesuits of the College of St. Saviour at Augsburgh from the Bavarian dominions.

German doubts of English patriotism.—Among the essays lately published in Germany, is one which investigates the reasons why the English manufacturers do not endeavour to quit their country, seeing it is so over-

burdened with taxes? We presume to think that this question lies deeper than the discussion of any foreigner can penetrate, be he who he may.

Periods of Greek and Roman Literature.—M. Schaaf at Magdebourg has lately published a literary and mythological history of the Greeks and Romans. He divides the Grecian history into six periods; 1. to the year 1184 before A.D. or the literature of the Greek colonies in Asia Minor; 2. from 1184 to 594, *Solon*; 3. to 336, *Alexander*; 4. to 146, the destruction of Corinth; 5. to A.D. 306 *Constantine*; 6. to 1453, the Turkish overthrow of the Grecian power.

He fixes five periods of Roman literature, 1. to 241 before A.D.; 2. to 78 before A.D.; 3. to A.D. 14; 4. to A.D. 117; 5. to A.D. 476.

Decrease of Literature.—The catalogue of books offered for sale at Leipsic at the Michaelmas fair 1806, was less by 75 pages than that of the last year. The number of German books was 863. It is reported, however, that the *good* books are as numerous as ever. Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 642.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—There is now at Prague an institution for the deaf and dumb, established by the members of the Widows' Society, who have collected and subscribed a fund sufficient to board, lodge, and instruct a number of children in this unhappy state, at the very low rate of 125 florins per annum; and to admit gratis many children of parents unable to pay for their maintenance. The Archduke Charles and Duke Albert of Saxe Teschen each gives 200 florins; the Baron de Wimmer gives 150 florins, &c.

This establishment is directed by Professor Florian Klein, and two other of the patrons. In May 1806, seventeen scholars of both sexes underwent examination.

Mr. Wilberforce's View of Christianity, &c. is translated into German, at Frankfort.

GREECE.

Antique Indicators of the Winds at Athens.—Stuart in his Antiquities of Athens, when describing the Tower of the Winds, still extant in that city, introduces the triton of bronze which was placed on the top of this tower, and pointed with a small rod to the quarter from whence the wind blew: some later travellers have remarked, that as this figure was visible only in the day time, although it was equally desirable for a maritime people to know the state of the wind at night, there was another contrivance for obtaining this information also. In the frieze which runs round this building, there are cut certain openings, which, though slender on the outside become gradually wider within; and these, when the wind blew with any force, gave different sounds, according to their direction, which are yet easily distinguishable during the silence of night. They think also that, possibly, these winds might give notice to certain clappers of different dimensions, by the sound of which the wind then blowing might be distinguished. This thought deserves notice for its ingenuity; but the wind dials among ourselves appear to include at least equal utility.

HOLLAND.

Institution for promoting the Arts.—The King of Holland has lately issued a decree for the encouragement of the fine arts. The following are its principal provisions.

There shall be named a general director of fine arts, who shall be entrusted with the overseeing and keeping of the royal museum, and of the museums and collections existing in the departments. He shall make the necessary enquiries to discover the best artists in every line, who live in the kingdom, and are natives of it. He shall propose to his Majesty the best means to induce them to settle at the Hague, if residing elsewhere. He shall have the direction of a journal of fine arts, which shall be published monthly. He shall be president of the Academy of fine arts, which shall be established this year; and where those artists only will be admitted, who are able to stand a competition with those of the neighbouring countries. Subjects shall be proposed every year to the best national painters. The best painting shall be entitled to a prize; the others shall remain the property of the painters. In order to ascertain the actual state of the fine arts in the kingdom, the academy shall, in the month of August of next year, adjudge a prize of 3000 florins to the best painting on national history; the same to the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins to the best allegorical painting; one of equal value to the best landscape, or painting of animals, and one to the best engraving. Every two years there shall be distributed a prize of painting, one of sculpture, one of architecture, and one of engraving.

Eight students shall be sent to Paris and to Rome. They shall remain two years in each of these towns. Those who obtain the prizes shall be sent immediately to Paris, or to Rome.

Deficiency of History Painters in the Dutch School of Art.—The Teylerian Society at Haerlem, has proposed a question, prize 400 florins, to the following purport: "What is the reason that our (the Dutch) school of painting, even in the time of its greatest splendour, and also at this time, has produced so small a number of capital masters in the historic branch of painting, while it has constantly excelled in whatever relates

to simple nature, and the customary scenes of life? And what are the means to be pursued for the formation of good history painters in this country?"

We might ask the same question in Britain. As answers are received by this society written in the *English* language, we shall add that they may be addressed to the *Teyler House* at Haerlem, any time before April 1, 1808.

Violent Explosion at Leyden: its Phenomena, and Effects.—Jan. 12, 1807, about half past four in the afternoon, a barge going from Delft to Utrecht, laden with 250 barrels of gunpowder, suddenly exploded on the Raapenbourg, opposite the Garenmarkt and the Langebourg, the finest part of the town. The cause of this disastrous accident is unknown.

Shortly after the concussion, the streets were filled with sufferers; some mutilated in their arms or legs; others crushed by the ruins, or otherwise injured, and all bemoaning their fate with the most lamentable cries. The houses destroyed resounded with hollow groans and moanings, proceeding from the unfortunate persons buried under their ruins. Others in the most frantic despair were running about the streets, heedless of their way, seeking their fathers, their husbands, or their children. A thick and dark cloud which followed the explosion of the gunpowder, heightened the horror of this scene of devastation. No less than 300 persons are supposed to have lost their lives, besides a prodigious number wounded. The number of houses destroyed, condemned in consequence of damages, amounts to 800. Public buildings have suffered less, yet the necessary repairs to these will cost 500,000 florins. From the spot where the explosion took place it has completely swept away every thing, in a direction exactly circular, leaving an empty space perfectly level of 500 paces in diameter, about the size of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Only a brick spire remains standing, amidst the ruins of the church; and a fine new stone house, which would, probably, have fallen in since, had it not been propped by a score of large beams. Around this space, in which every thing is annihilated, the eye traces a broad and deep line of houses half destroyed, completely unroofed, and in short, so much damaged, that they must be pulled down.

Farther still, yet maintaining a circular direction, which includes half of the town, another range of houses of some depth have lost all their tiles, slates, windows, shutters, and doors, as well exterior as interior At another remove from the fatal spot, the damage has been mostly confined to panes of glass. Not two hundred houses in the whole city but have suffered, more or less, and these are situated in the outlets, and, as may be supposed are not among the most considerable. From this explanation it appears that the shock gradually abating in proportion to the distance from its center, has spread the damages circularly, and in a manner almost regular.

It is almost impossible to form an idea of the number of miraculous escapes of the three fourths of those who seemed doomed to a certain death. Some escaped through the windows, while their houses were actually tumbling down, others through the crevices in the walls caused by the shock.

From a well known physical cause, hardly any person in the town heard the report of the explosion; because the impulse of the shock was more rapid than the passage of the sound through the air, and people agitated by terror, and deafened by the crash of surrounding ruins, were unable to distinguish the principal explosion, the fatal cause of those secondary commotions.

Many persons out of the town who were in situations to observe the explosion, say, that they saw a stupendous column of fire, which rose to a great height, and continued blazing for more than thirty seconds, with a steady glare, and undiminished magnitude.

The number of persons who have perished in this disaster, is not so great as it might have been, had it happened at a time when the University was full of students: but happily it was vacation time. Neither have many persons of eminence or dignity been involved in this catastrophe; owing, no doubt, partly to the same cause.

M. Adrien Kluit is among the sufferers: he was professor of antiquities, of diplomatic history, and of statisticks, in the University. He owed his great reputation to three works, one *on the rights of men in France*, another *on the sovereignty of the United Provinces*; but chiefly to his *History of the Government of the United Provinces till the year* 1795. M. Kluit was preparing a general statistical account of Holland, when death overtook him. His deserving wife shared his fate.

Assistance has been sent to this unfortunate city, from all quarters. The bakers at the Hague sent a vast quantity of bread. Amsterdam and other cities sent money. The King of Holland sent 30,000 florins, and afterwards more. The new houses to be built on the spot are to be free from ground rent (to government) and all other taxes, for the first twenty years: and the whole city of Leyden, for ten years. It is intended to remove the present buildings which belong to the University, and to erect others on a more magnificent scale; when the University will be called the Royal University of Holland. Means also will be used to revive the trade of

the town. Several writers, and artists, have consecrated the fruit of their labours, by devoting them to the relief of the unfortunate.—Thousands of workmen have been sent from the neighbouring cities to assist in clearing away the rubbish, which forms vast heaps, at the entrances of the city, on all sides.

The sum of £3,000 was sent from London, early in the month of April; and contributions continue to be received for that purpose, by Messrs. Hoares, Lombard Street, Hammersley's, Pall-Mall, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dr. Werninck, Minister of the Dutch Church, &c. A letter from Leyden, dated April 14th, mentions a strong sense of English generosity as prevailing throughout the country, and the more, as during the present unfortunate war, this liberality was beyond the expectation of the citizens of Leyden.

M. Vernède, pastor of the Walloon Church at the Hague, proposes to publish a volume of Sermons, the profit of which is to be given to the sufferers at Leyden. The first Sermon is on the subject of the late disaster in that city.

Mr. Bilderdyk, a Dutch poet of eminence, has given a Poem in six Cantos, for the same charitable purpose.

We had hitherto purposely refrained from mentioning this disaster in our work, till its effects were fully ascertained, and till we could assure our readers of the extent of the measures taken to alleviate the evil; from which we are happy to perceive that the mischief has not been so great as was at first reported, and that our native country comes in for the very high honour of relieving the sufferers, notwithstanding the enmity attending a state of war. Since what is reported above, a single merchant in London has contributed 1,000 florins, in one remittance.

ITALY.

Charcoal made from Turf, at Rome.—A German, named Singer, has obtained from the Papal Government the exclusive privilege of a branch of commerce which he himself has discovered. No one before him had attempted to make charcoal of any other substance than wood, which occasions a great waste of that necessary article, especially in Rome, where three thousand sacks of charcoal are used daily. M. Singer, seeing the inexhaustible quantity of turf produced among the Pontine marshes, attempted to convert it into charcoal. In this he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. The charcoal he has obtained, is free from any disagreeable smell; it gives a greater heat than wood charcoal, and does not attack iron. The advantages expected from this discovery, in iron-works, &c. are incalculable.

Theory of Vitality.—The work of the celebrated Dr. Brown has given an Italian physician, Dr. Joseph-Augustin Amoretti, the idea of publishing *a new Theory of Vitality and Excitability*, in which he pledges himself to redress the errors and supply the deficiencies of Dr. Brown's work.

Darwin's Poems.—A translation, in Italian verse, of Darwin's poem on the Loves of the Plants, has been published at Milan.

Statement of Births and Deaths at Venice, published by the College of Health.

	Births.		Deaths.
1800	— 4729	——	6237
1801	— 4415	——	8500
1802	— 4661	——	5583
1803	— 4258	——	5761
1804	— 4554	——	4869

Printing Presses multiplied in Naples.—Printing presses are ordered to be established in all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples; the bishops have been *invited* to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

Greek Society of Aldus Manucius.—Lately have been discovered at Bassano, the Regulations of the Academy founded by the famous printer, Aldus Manucius, written in Greek; because the members of this society were bound to use no other language than the Greek in their intercourse with each other. It is a single sheet, printed about 1498, which served as a covering to an Etymologicum Magnum of the Barberini Library. This Academy ceased about 1505. M. Morelli proposes to publish a complete literary history of the Manucii.

PORTUGAL.

Literary Rarities at Coimbra.—The University of Coimbra has lately received the library of Mon Senhor Ilasse, deceased at Lisbon. The rare works and MSS. amount to nearly 1200 volumes; among which are several Latin and Spanish works of the fifteenth century, and almost every MS. that exists on Portuguese legislation, with the major part of the rare works in Portuguese and Spanish literature.

RUSSIA.

New Canal opened.—July 16, 1806, in presence of the minister of commerce, Count Romanzoff, the new canal, which unites that of Ladoga with the Neva near Schlusselburg, was opened at Petersburgh.

Russian Traffic with China.—The Russian traffic, in the year 1805, with the Chinese empire, by means of its frontier town, Kiatcha, amounted to:

	Roubles
In Russian commodities —	672,574
In Foreign merchandizes —	683,603
Returns received in Chinese commodities —	1,356,177
	1,356,178

This commerce is still maintained without any interruption, notwithstanding the want of success which attended the last embassy sent by Russia.

Increase of Periodical Publications.—About ten years ago, a single Russian journal was published at Moscow, with so little success, that, for want of subscribers, the undertaking was abandoned. Since the Emperor Alexander has invited a number of men of letters and professors from the German schools into Russia, they have exemplified the literary industry of their country, which they carried with them; and the number of periodical works which are published at Moscow and Petersburgh together, amounts to 18. The following are the principal:

1. The Lyceum, by Counsellor Martinow.
2. The Friend of Literature, by Ostolopow.
3. The Trumpet of Sion; a moral and religious work.
4. The Ladies' Journal.
5. The Spectator of Moscow, by Prince Chalikow.
6. Russian Literature, by Brunnlow.
7. The Minerva.
8. Journal of Arts and Manufactures.
9. The Aurora.
10. Journal intended to promote Knowledge among the People of Russia, by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh.
11. Russian Literary Gazette of Moscow.
12. Journal of Petersburgh.

Death of a Botanical Investigator.—Intelligence from Russia announces the death of M. Redowsky, a learned botanist, attached to the embassy which was to have gone to Pekin, and since sent on a voyage of discovery to the Kurile and Clerke's Islands, and to the N. W. coast of America. It is said that he was drowned in the Ochota, near Ochotz, in the province of Irkutz, before he had begun his voyage. His death is much to be lamented, as a great loss to science, as his botanical tour was projected by the Emperor on a very extensive plan through the most remote north eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the east of North America to the westward. He was likewise to have been accompanied by some celebrated mathematicians and astronomers for the purpose of making observations.

SPAIN.

Gravity in ridiculous excess. — When Philip V. ascended the throne of Spain, a singular custom had been established at that court for many years, and was then strictly observed. The great council of Castile assembled every Friday, in the hall of the throne. The king entered, his hat on his head, the grandees fell on their knees, and the king seating himself on his throne said, *Rise*—they rose—*Sit*—they seated themselves—*Be covered*—they put on their hats —the audience was finished.—Philip expressed his astonishment to the president of the council, and enquired of him whether they had never done any thing more than this?—Never.—And Charles II. and Phillip IV. have they never required any thing more?— Never; yet from time to time they read some of the decisions of the great council.—And what did Philip IV. do then?—He approved them.—I shall approve them also, said the King, if I find that the decision deserves it; if not, I shall disapprove.—The president made a most profound reverence, and withdrew. That Philip V. did not long follow this maxim is well known.

Prohibition of Spanish Journals printed in foreign Parts.—The Court of Madrid has prohibited, according to ancient edicts, the introduction into Spain of journals in the Spanish language, which are printed at Bayonne and at Paris. Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1107.

Literary Intelligence.—Don Juan Lopez has translated and commented on such parts of the geography of Strabo as refer to Spain.

The librarian Don Pellicer has published his enquiries into the origin of the city of Madrid, its population under the Moors, and since under the Christians. 4to.

Don Pedro de Escala has published the forty third and last volume of his Universal Traveller, *Viagero Universal, e noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo.* It comprises the best voyages extant in all countries, either at large or in abstract. The same author is engaged on "Travels in Spain."—Several other works, some of them of considerable learning, have lately appeared in this kingdom.

In the year 1803 was begun at Madrid the publication of a Dictionary of Men who have rendered themselves illustrious by their elevation, their knowledge, or their valour. It is entitled *Diccionario de Varones memorables que han sobresalido en dignidad, literatura y valor.* It is published in parts by Davila. In Madrid are also reprinting *La Historia de la Florida*, by Don Garcilasso de la Vega, in 4 Vol., and "La Historia de la Peru," by the same author. Printed for Villareal.

SWEDEN.

Literature.—Doctor Djurberg has recently published, in Stockholm, the fourth and last volume of his Detailed Geography, containing the geography and stastistics of Sweden. Doctor Eckebrecht has published, with notes, a Swedish translation of the last work printed in Dresden on the Theory of Dr. Gall.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Royal Naval Asylum.—Every friend to the British Navy will learn with pleasure, that this additional monument of national gratitude to the brave who have fallen in their country's cause, is at length upon the eve of completion, and that this most desirable institution, is now transplanted from Paddington to Greenwich Park.

The noble establishment of Greenwich Hospital has been justly considered by all nations, a splendid ornament to this country, and an earnest to our gallant tars, of comfort and protection in the evening of life, when wounds or old age shall have disabled them from earning a livelihood. But when the brave father, whose manly heart vibrates to all the sympathies of parental affection, beholds upon the same spot that presents to himself the prospect of comfort in his old age, another asylum, which, should he fall in battle, adopts his offspring as the children of the State, and secures to them protection, maintenance, clothing, and education superior to any thing he himself could have afforded, must not his courage and ardour feel an additional stimulus in his country's cause?

The establisment of this institution, and that of the Military Asylum for soldiers' children, at Chelsea, may be considered as foremost amongst those monuments that must claim for the æra in which we live, the veneration of posterity. The situations chosen for each of these seminaries, close to the great colleges of Greenwich and Chelsea, are highly appropriate to the objects of both, and calculated to impress alike upon the minds of the veteran and the youth, love of their country and zeal in her cause; and besides accomplishing a point so grateful to national feelings, as that of rescuing from misery and vice the orphans of the soldier and seaman, it will have the effect of giving to both services a supply of youths regularly trained up and educated for these respective lines, and competent to fill the situations of petty officers, upon whose knowledge and conduct so much of the discipline and good order of both services depend.

The improvement of the Naval Asylum, and its extension to its present grand scale, are chiefly owing to the indefatigable zeal and attentions of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, whose exertions have never relaxed, until this, his favoured object, was completed. For this great purpose, His Majesty was graciously pleased to assign to the board of Directors, the mansion in Greenwich Park, called Pelham House, which has been for some time undergoing the necessary repairs and extensions, to render it at once commodious for the purposes of its intention, and ornamental as a public building. On the East and West, two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building by handsome colonades. The lower part of each wing is to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and female respectively: the upper parts as dormitories for them, and the servants of the institution. Of the centre building, the lower part is devoted to the committee-rooms, and other necessary offices; and the upper, for the accommodation of the Governor, Matron, Secretaries, and Officers. It is proposed immediately to extend the whole number of pupils to 1000, from every part of the United Kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and figures; and, where their capacities display fitness, are to be instructed in navigation: and, during the hours of relaxation, the elder boys are taught rope and sail-making. The fruits of their industry, in which very considerable progress was made even in the infancy of the establishment, are to be appropriated towards defraying the general expence; and they are also to be instructed in the rudiments of naval discipline, by regular veteran Boatswains.

The girls are taught to read and write, and instructed in needle-work and are household industry.

The building fills up the *vista* between both wings of that College; to which it seems to form an appropriate centre. Every thing will be completed for the reception of pupils, officers, &c. by the latter end of this month.

This asylum will be attended with a secondary yet important advantage, in affording a comfortable retreat and provision for a few old and meritorious officers of the navy, in the various departments of governor, chaplain, surgeon, &c. and will also provide for the widows of officers and seamen in the employments of matrons, nurses, &c.

Woollen Trade.—We have repeatedly alluded to the critical situation of that staple article of our trade, and leading cause of our national prosperity, the Woollen Manufacture. As every information on the subject is valuable, we insert part of a speech lately made by Mr. Lascelles at a public dinner of his friends. That Gentleman has recently felt the effects of a momentary unpopularity among many of his late constituents, in Yorkshire, in consequence of these opinions: but there is every reason to believe that the time is not distant, when conviction will triumph over this short sighted policy, and its prejudices.

These prejudices, said he, chiefly existed among two classes of persons, the clothiers, and the workmen. With respect to the former, the tendency of their wishes would be to limit and restrain the use of capital to that point, beyond which, their own means could not

extend, thus adopting a principle in this wealthy and commercial country, which would necessarily have produced the most ruinous effects to our staple manufacture, by *driving capitalists into those countries, where they might expand their command of money without molestation or controul*, and where they would naturally meet with the most flattering encouragement; the probable result of which would be, to deprive us of that trade, which, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, still finds its way into foreign markets. The next topic was the enforcing the statute of Elizabeth respecting apprentices. It did not appear that such a measure could now be necessary, inasmuch as at the time when that statute was enacted, every branch of trade was carried on by hands, while at present the facilities afforded by machinery rendered a seven years apprenticeship not so necessary as at the time the act referred to, was passed. Indeed, the regulations of the trustees of the Cloth Hall at Leeds, seem to confirm this idea, since they have abridged the term of seven years into that of five, in one of the Halls; while in the others, all persons, without respect to terms of apprenticeship, are allowed to expose their goods for sale.—Now as to the workmen, their object obviously is to put down all machinery which tends to diminish their manual labour, not considering that by such a conduct the enemies and rivals of this country would be left in possession of all the results of our ingenuity in improvements, and in the full enjoyment of them, which would preclude our own countrymen from the advantages which furnished them with the means of underselling other countries, and which supplied an aliment to British trade, that made it thrive and flourish amidst all the national difficulties with which it might have to contend. By adopting the other mode, we might run the risk of losing the trade itself altogether; and thus the very persons who are now dissatisfied, must, if their wishes were complied with, be brought to misery and ruin. Where would such a principle end? Are all improvements in the cotton, in the iron, and other trades, to be relinquished, in order to prevent the diminution of manual labour? Mr. Lascelles acknowledged that such were his opinions upon these matters, and that whatever unpopularity they might for a moment draw upon him, he was satisfied it must soon be done away; indeed it was only within these very few days that any one asserted that his opinions were wrong; but he should see if they would attempt to make the same assertion in parliament.

The numbers were, Wilberforce 11808.
Lord Milton 11177. Lascelles 10990.

Remarkable Egg, at Berwick.—A pullet, not a year old, belonging to Mr. Penny, Innkeeper, of this place, has recently laid an egg 4¼ inches long, and 6½ round, weighing 4 oz.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Sir, If you think the following hints may prove servicable to those for whom they are designed, I shall be happy in having communicated them to the public, through the medium of your valuable miscellany. I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. SOWERBY.

Mead Place, Lambeth, June 1807.

On the Failure in Crop of Hops.—The public prints of this year having stated some particulars respecting the produce of Hops in Kent, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your publication, to remark, that the failure may probably arise from the *same* cause which I observed in Sep. 1805, viz. the planting of cabbages among the Hops in the more enclosed recesses, or shady sides of the hills &c. which are very likely to *cause* immense numbers of the insect, called APHIDES, to be produced, and which were so detrimental to the Hops, and destroyed so large a quantity of them in that year.* This insect resembles that which is known so frequently to cover rose buds in neglected and slovenly gardens, more especially the grounds of cabbage gardens: such situations being suited to the nature of the insect; as those who doubt the truth of my assertion may prove by examination, and where they will find the insect, as in its *proper place*—from whence like many other insects, it furnishes us with a useful lesson on the importance and necessity of cleanliness and good management.

I am therefore of opinion, that if the cabbages which may again have been so planted, are immediately removed, it may not yet be too late for judicious attention to remedy the evil; as the nature of the present season seems to indicate that it may arise from the same cause as before. And as one evil frequently produces another (although in some cases it may afford a remedy) so in the present instance, the abundance of *Coccinellas*, (or Lady Cows as they are called) and *Wasps*, which come for the food which the Aphides afford them, will thus be rendered less abundant: and thereby tend to preserve the fruit in the gardens of the neighbourhood.

Probably the *Parish Fire Engines* may be used with advantage, if a proper sized *rose* (or top piece) is employed to regulate the stream in washing the plants; in a manner similar to the syringe used by gardeners for such purposes. In confined or close situations, this should be done early in the day, to favor as much as possible a proper degree of evaporation.

* On this account, it was cruel and absurd in the writers of the year 1805 to say it was no more than a feigned or pretended cause of the advance in the price of Hops, when they had neither seen or knew the real nature of the evil.

Thunder Storm.—At Newcastle upon Tyne, the night of Monday, the 25th of May, was one continued scene of lightning and thunder, but at so great a distance, as not to cause any serious alarm to the inhabitants of that town. On the following morning, however, about 8 o'clock, the storm approached, accompanied by a tremendous shower of hail and rain. The rain fell in such torrents, that, in the short time of fifteen minutes, the whole town was in a state of inundation: it then abated, or the consequences must have been distressing in the extreme. The uniting of the waters at the foot of the Side, from the more elevated streets, whence they flowed across the Sandhill to the river, carrying every moveable before them, was truly awful. Several low rooms, shops, and cellars, were overflowed, and much damage was consequently sustained. Two boys were nearly carried over the quay by the force of the water, but were fortunately saved; and two men were struck down by the lightning on Gateshead Fell, but without receiving much injury. At Brancepeth Castle the hot-houses received some damage; and, at East Rainton, 54 panes of glass were broken in one window, and several in others, by the hail: the rain also ran in such a torrent, as to carry two carts standing by the road side to a considerable distance. The fruit trees were much injured.—At Bradley Hall, two oxen were struck by lightning, one of which was killed, and the other much burned. One man was also severely hurt by the gabel end of a house, near that place, being thrown down, and another by some of the machinery of an engine falling on him. One of the peals of thunder was so loud as to make Bamburgh Castle shake.—This storm seems also to have extended over great part of Scotland. Several houses in the lower parts of Aberdeen were inundated to such a degree, that the inhabitants were obliged to take shelter in the upper stories. In Castle Street, a flash of lightning blasted some hyacinths, and other flowers, which were in pots in a room, but without damaging the window. One flash of lightning broke open the farm-house at Bailieknow, near Kelso, demolished all the bell-wires, and destroyed some pictures.—At Longtown, several alarming, but not destructive, accidents happened.—About the same time, the inhabitants of Shap, in Westmoreland, experienced the most dreadful thunder storm that has happened there for many years, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail-stones, many of which measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. In one house 36 panes of glass were broken by them. O'Kelly's thermometer, in the open air, stood at 32°.

Fly in Turnips.—The following recipe has been circulated for preventing the fly from damaging the seedling leaves of turnips, cabbages, savoys, cole, and many other vegetables.—Mix 1 oz. of flour of brimstone with 3 lbs. of turnip seed, daily, for three days successively, in an earthen glazed pot, and keep it close covered, stirring it well together at each fresh addition, that the seed may be the more united with the sulphur; thus sow it, as usual, on an acre of ground, and let the weather prove wet or dry, it will keep the fly off, till the 3d. or 4th. seedling is formed; by that time they will be all somewhat better, and consequently very much out of danger of those little black flies which, in summer time, may be often seen in swarms near the ground, searching for the young plants, and which in some seasons, ruin thousands of acres. This remedy will not cost more then six-pence an acre, and may be used with equal success, mixed with the seeds of cabbages, savoys, &c.

Canal.—The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardressan Canal, is now going on vigorously within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland, on the plan of those inland navigations, which, in the manufacturing counties of England, have been productive of immense advantage.

Onomatomancy.—A correspondent who has amused himself by employing the principle suggested in Panorama, Vol. II. p. 267, of comparing the *arithmetical* powers in the names of his friends, professes to have met with sundry instances in which the *calculation* proved just. He has sent us several of a public nature, at which he must expect our readers would smile: at least, it is in that expectation that we insert them. He says that *Napoleon* contains exactly the same numbers as *Bonaparte*; so that, as he observes, 'Bonaparte got nothing by changing his style."

Comparative arithmetical Powers in the Names of

Washington	130
Cornwallis	126
Pitt	65
Chatham	54
Fox	45
Protestants	171
Church of England	139
Dissenters	132
Quakers	92
Papists	100
Bonaparte	92
Napoleon	92
Talleyrand	112
Howick	66
Canning	62
Wellesley	123
Wilberforce	116
Lascelles	88
Milton	83
Burdett	90
Cochrane	67
Elliott	89
Sheridan	73

Sturgeon.—May 25, a sturgeon, measuring more than six feet in length, was taken alive, in the Hundred-foot river, near Oxlood. A gang of lighters passing by, the swell of the water occasioned thereby forced the sturgeon near the bank, and immediately on the water subsiding, it was left on the sands, which the watermen observing, fastened a line to its tail and conveyed it to Wisbech.

Antique Sepulchres.—Three British Sepulchres which were lately discovered in the parish of Avening, Gloucestershire, have been removed into the home grounds of the Rev. N. Thornbury, incumbent of the place. They are put up in a situation nearly corresponding with that in which they were found; and are placed also in the same form and order, not a stone being missing, though the removal of some of them, which were of an unwieldy size, was attended by great difficulty.

Towing Path.—A plan is in comtemplation, to extend the advantage of a towing path, for horses, on the banks of the Severn, from Worcester, downward, to a place called Framiload, in Gloucestershire.

Singular Custom.—On Whitsunday, at St. Briaval's, in Gloucestershire, several baskets full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church; and, immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for it in the body of the church. This occasions as great a tumult and uproar, as the amusement of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious to attend worship on this day. This custom is holden for the purpose of preserving, to the poor of St. Briaval's and Hervelsfield, the right of cutting and carrying away wood from 3000 acres of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend; and for which every housekeeper is assessed 2d. to buy the bread and cheese which is given away.—If any of the correspondents of the Panorama can throw any light on the origin of this ridiculous ceremony, a communication on the subject will be acceptable.

Coal Works.—From a new system adopted in airing the Earl of Lonsdale's extensive coal-works near Whitehaven, the miners have, fortunately, been free from any serious accidents for several years; although many new *spreads*, or fields of coal, have been opened out; and this process is always deemed the most dangerous part of the service. The hydrogen gas, inflammable air, or dirt, as the workmen call it, is now made useful in carrying on the works. They have collected a very large quantity of it, at the bottom of one of their upcast shafts (Duke pit,) and keep it constantly burning. The heat from it exceeds that of the largest coal fires, or lamps, as they are called, which are kept at the bottom of the upcast shafts, to ratify the air in the pit. The speed of the common atmospheric air, by burning the hydrogen gas, is greatly accelerated. It compels it to travel at the rate of more than four miles an hour. It also saves the expence of attendance and coals, which is very considerable at other upcast shafts. In these works neither expence nor care is wanting to make the situation of the colliers, while at their labour, as secure as possible.

Phenomenon.—A stone, weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. was recently found on opening a fine cart-horse, at Liverpool. It nearly resembles a heart, but is not so regularly formed, and the apex is flatter; at the large end, the circumference is between 8 and 9 inches; and at the small end, between 5 and 6 inches; its perpendicular height about 3½ inches; the colour of bronze, or of copper deeply tarnished; extremely hard; and, where the outward lamina is broken through, will admit of a good polish. The horse was in perfect health and spirits, until being turned out to pasture the evening before he died, when he galloped about the field:—the violent motion is supposed to have forced the stone through the intestines which occasioned his death.

New Canal.—At a meeting of the Committee, appointed to consider of the best means for supplying the city of Carlisle with coals, holden at the Moot Hall, on the 9th. of June, it was resolved to make a survey, with the view of considering the best line of a canal to the sea; which might not only bring down coals from the West of the county, but might also be the means of conveying ship timber or any other article of bulk. It was estimated, that not less than 30,000 tons would annually pass along the canal to Carlisle, occasioning a saving in the carriage of goods of £8000 per annum to the city of Carlisle and immediate neighbourhood, independant of the county at large; and a clear yearly revenue of £4000.

The South London Water Works, founded by Mr. Dodd, the Engineer, in 1805, at Lambeth, Surrey, and sanctioned by Act of Parliament, were opened on Tuesday, June 16th. An elegant entertainment was provided by the Directors under marquees, on their ground, and the company, amounting to considerably more than 1000 persons, viewed these useful and extensive works with great satisfaction, and parted at a late hour, but not without being much amused by two bands of music and merry country dances, beneath the canopy of nature.

Mr. Opie's Pictures.—The sale was highly gratifying to every friend of British genius. The amount of the sale was £1386. a very honourable testimony to the merit of the departed artist.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

A new publication has lately been announced to the public, under the title of the Encyclopædia of Manufactures. The editors propose, wherever it is possible, to obtain the account of every manufacture, from the manufactories themselves. Where that cannot be done, they intend to obtain their intelligence by visitation, or such means as may appear best suited to particular cases. The accounts thus obtained, are to be submitted to the observations of the first practical and scientific Chemists, or to the most distinguished artists, as the subject may require It is meant to trace every raw material, from its growth till it be delivered into the hands of the workmen. The various modes of its fabrication will be developed. The improvements each art has received will be pointed out, and the history and progress of these improvements will be detailed, with hints for their farther extension and simplification. The editors profess to have opportunities of knowing, and pointing out, in what places of the united kingdom metals and other useful minerals have been discovered: which of these are worked, and what yet lie untouched by man. Wool, and the history of the various breeds of sheep, so far as relates to that article, will come under their attention. The foreign articles of importation for manufactures are to be elucidated, and tables of Customs, Excise, Drawbacks, and bounties given. It is supposed that the undertaking will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo. The proprietors intend to publish a Part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually. The first Part is expected to appear in about three months. An alphabetical order of arrangement will not be followed, but the work will receive all the convenience of that mode, by an index to each volume and a general index.

Mr. KNIGHT, of Hammersmith, in consequence of the very flattering reception given to his engraving of the late Lord Nelson, from the marble bust of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, means to engrave by subscription a *Print of the late Right Hon. William Pitt*, dedicated by gracious permission to the King; also, a *Print of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox*, dedicated by permission to Lord Holland; from the busts executed by —— Nollekens, R. A. The prints will be engraved the size of life, are intended as companions to the above print of Lord Nelson, and may be subscribed for separate. Proof impressions of each portrait, two guineas; prints, one guinea. Half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder upon the delivery of the prints, which will be published in January, 1803.

On the first of September next will be published, a new edition of Bossuet's Universal History, by the translator of Pascal's Thoughts. It is printing elegantly on wove paper, in one volume, demy octavo, with a portrait by Audinet.

Mr. G. Rowlands, senior surgeon to the Infirmary and Lying-in Charity in Chelsea, will shortly publish a Statement of the result of excision of the breast, in a great number of cases of scirrhus and cancer, in which a new remedy is introduced, of considerable efficacy in palliating that complaint.

Dr. Adams, physician to the Small-Pox Hospital, will soon publish a Popular View of the present State of Knowledge in the Practice of Vaccination.

Speedily will appear a Dissertation on Hydrocephalus Acutus, or Dropsy in the Brain, by J. Cheyne, M. D. in imperial octavo, illustrated by a series of clinical cases and dissections.

Dr. Miller, public lecturer on Chemistry at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press a new edition of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes to revise the original work with great care, to expunge all extraneous and irrelevant matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add to it whatever valuable discoveries may have been made in Mineralogy since its publication. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of all the principal mines of the kingdom, and must therefore be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking in an able and scientific manner. It is calculated that the work will make two volumes in octavo.

Mr. Park, the antiquary, who has lately gratified the literary world with his extended edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, has been engaged also in preparing for publication a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, the first volume of which is expected to appear soon. This valuable repository of curious tracts and historical documents, which has of late years become exceedingly rare, will, in the new edition, receive considerable augmentation: the Harleian MSS. deposited in the British Museum, having furnished sufficient materials, it is thought, for the formation of two supplemental volumes to those formerly collected by Mr. Oldys.

The publication of Mr. Crabb's long announced Critical, Grammatical, and Practical English and German Dictionary, being impeded by many circumstances of a public and private nature, he is now engaged in an elementary work, for the use of schools, on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular.

A second edition of Mr. Southey's Madoc will appear in a few days in two pocket volumes, embellished with four beautiful vignettes.

Miss Bowyer has a collection of Miscellaneous Poems nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Raymond, to whom the public are obliged for the interesting Account of the Life of Dermody, is preparing for publication a complete edition of the works of that unfortunate poet, under the appropriate title of The Harp of Erin.

A classical Collection of Sonnets, made by Mr. Capel Loft, will speedily appear under the title of Laurana.

A reply to Mr. Malthus's Principles and Remarks on the Condition, &c. of the Poor, from the pen of a gentleman of eminent abilities, is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance. This publication will also contain some strictures on Mr. Whitbread's proposed Plan of Education, &c.

To be published immediately, Travels in South America during the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, containing a description of the captain-generalship of the Caraccas, and an account of the discovery, conquest, topography, legislature, commerce, finance, and natural productions of the country; with a view of the manners and customs of the Spaniards and the native Indians. By F. Depons, late agent to the French government at Caraccas. In two volumes octavo, with a map of the country. Translated from the French.

The author of Celtic Researches has another work in preparation.

Mr. Card, author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, &c. has in the press a Life of Charlemagne, which will form one volume in octavo.

The Rev. M. Collinson has a Life of Thuanus in the press, which will be comprised in an octavo volume.

Mr. William Nicholson is printing a new Chemical Dictionary, in a large volume octavo, which may be expected in three or four months.

M. Chaptal, who lately resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the French government, for the avowed purpose of devoting himself exclusively to science, has just completed a capital work on the Application of Chemistry to the Arts. A translation has been undertaken in London, and will appear in the course of the month.

Mr. William Spence, F. L. S. has in the press a work entitled "Britain Independent of Commerce." The object of this publication is to shew, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines, that this nation does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed, although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

A beautiful and splendid edition of Shakespeare will shortly be published in twelve volumes octavo. It is printed from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed, by Ballantyne of Edinburgh, and every volume is embellished with three highly finished and exquisite engravings from designs by Smirke, Thomson, Stothard, Cooke, &c. This will form one of the most elegant editions of the works of our immortal bard which has at any time appeared.

Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of eminent writers on the scriptures of the Prophets; and, besides great accuracy in the typography, the works will be enriched with much valuable additional matter from other writers, whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's translation of Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c. Blaney on Jeremiah; Newcombe on Ezekiel; Withley on Daniel; and Newcombe on the Minor Prophets. The whole will be published in regular monthly Parts, price two shillings each. Part the first of Lowth on Isaiah is already published, and part the second will shortly appear.

The Grammar of Philosophy, on the approved plan of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, and Robinson's Grammar of History, may be shortly expected.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with reflections subjoined to each section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal octavo.

The Rev. John Oldisworth, of Swansea, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a new edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and the Psalter, or Psalms of David, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press (to be published by subscription) two volumes of serious practical Sermons, for the use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the heads of families. The work is to consist partly of discourses selected from various authors, especially such as are best known, and partly of original discourses, to be furnished by several respectible dissenting ministers.

On the first of September next will be published, in one volume, octavo, price 7s. boards, a second edition of the new translation of the Thoughts on Religion, and other important subjects, by Blaise Pascal, to which is added, Memoirs of his Life, by the Translator. This second edition is elegantly printed on the finest paper, with a portrait by Audinet.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

June 2. J. Biddle, Birmingham, factor.
June 20. J. Crocker, Gosport, ship chandler.

BANKRUPTS.

May 19.] P. Davis, Manchester, liquor merchant. *Att.* Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester.
R. Clayton, Staley bridge, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor str.
R. Cox, Castle street, carpenter. *Att.* Yates, Brick court.
J. Williams, Bristol, broker. *Att.* Berridge, Hatton-garden.
W. Morley, Drury lane, warehouseman. *Att.* Hutchinson and Emmett, Brewer's Hall.
J. Parnell, Manchester, linen draper. *Att.* Wilson, Greville street.
May 20.] J. Coxsey, Liverpool, cotton spinner. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's court.
T. Chapman, Macclesfield, butcher. *Att.* Kent, Clifford's Inn.
J. Keyte, Birmingham, builder. *Att.* Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane.
L. Jones, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
J. Warham, Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor str.
J. and F. Balls, Barton mills, carriers. *Att.* Bromley and Co. Gray's inn.
A. Johnstone and J. Nainby, Finch lane, perfumers. *Att.* Vandercom and Co. Bush lane.
May 26.] W. A. Hebb, Bridgnorth, linen draper. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn.
J. Midgley, Leeds, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's inn.
J. Parry and J. Pickman, Deptford, merchants. *Att.* Lee, Three crown court, Southwark.
G. Chipps, Cecil street, Strand, tailor. *Att.* Hodson and Co. Clement's inn.
P. Degraves, Cheapside, and T. Bainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn.
J. Lapish, Kighley, grocer and linen draper. *Att.* Allen & Co. Furnival's inn.
May 30.] J. and W. E. King, King street, Covent garden, silk mercers. *Att.* Booth and Haslewood, Lincoln's inn.
J. S. Taylor, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer. *Att.* Pearce and Co. Paternoster row.
W. Hoard, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. *Att.* Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square.
C. Andrews, Burham, butcher. *Att.* Alexander, Bedford row.
J. Pickering, Frodsham, corn merchant. *Att.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
T. Brook, Boston, ironmonger. *Att.* Lodington and Hall, Temple.
T. Cooper, Wilbarston, draper and grocer. *Att.* Bowe and Donnolion, Tooke's court.
N. S. and J. M'Neilie, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane.
R. Cann, Frith street, painter. *Att.* Walton, Basinghall, str.
J. White, Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's inn.
R. Gibbs, Whitecross alley, Moorfields, chair maker. *Att.* Rulsen, Crown court, Aldersgate street.
T. and H. B. Withers, Greenhills' rents, Smithfield bars. *Att.* Gregory and Brookes, Wax chandlers' hall.
W. H. Gibson, Saville row, Walworth, warehouseman. *Att.* Ledwich, Baldwin's court.
G. Culmer, Canterbury, miller. *Att.* Nethersole and Portal, Essex street.
J. Pascoe, Plymouth dock, mercer. *Att.* Lys, Tooke's court.
G. Williams, Newington Causeway, linen draper. *Att.* Drake, Old Fish street.
June 2. J. Oldmeadow, King's Lynn, upholsterer. *Att.* Lyon and Collyer, Gray's inn.
W. Riggs, Old Bailey, glove merchant. *Att.* Morgan, Gray's Inn square.
A. Sibbald, Wapping street, slop seller. *Att.* Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's.
D. Sedley, London Wall, money scrivener. *Att.* Browne, Bride lane.
H. Smith, Birmingham, victualler. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn.
J. Simpson, Artillery street, Bermondsey, tallow chandler. *Att.* Eaton and Hardy, Bircain lane.
June 6. R. Clemoe, Falmouth, merchant. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street.
T. Mitchell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. *Att.* Wortham and Stephenson, Castle street, Holborn.
W. Watson, jun. Basford, joiner. *Att.* Blakelock, Elm-court, Temple.
R. Adams, Southampton, ship builder. *Att.* Nicholls, Southampton.
J. Bulloch, Scot's yard, Bush lane, wine and spirit merchant. *Att.* Crowder, and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
J. Heaps, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, tailor. *Att.* Harrison, Ingram court, Fenchurch street.
J. Mathias, Brighthelmstone, slater. *Att.* Hughes, Clifford's Inn.
B. Blackmore, Henrietta street, Covent garden, tailor. *Att.* Hinrich, Palsgrave place, Temple bar.
J. Davies, Cardiff, builder. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.
J. Wicken, Sandhurst, grocer. *Att.* Dyne, Serjeant's inn.
T. Prigmore, Baker's row, Cold bath square, refiner of oil and spermaceti. *Att.* Parkinson and Co. Symond's inn.
June 9. W. B. Jackson, Exeter, merchant. *Att.* W. Bowring; and Williams and Darke, Bedford row.
T. Nickells, jun. Borough of Fowey, shipwright. *Att.* W. Brown, Fowey.
J. Carless, Maidstone, corn merchant. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas's street, Southwark.
J. Hall, Bedminster, victualler. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas.
J. Holder, Painswick, butcher. *Att.* W. A. Cooke, Straud.
J. Silvester, Dunkirk mill, miller. *Att.* Sandys and Horton, Crane court.
T. Tiplady, Chelmsford, linen draper. *Att.* Oldham, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street.
E. Briden, Market street, Hertford, maltster. *Att.* P. Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
J. Kekwick, East Ham, dealer. *Att.* Foulkes, Southampton street, Covent garden.
June 14. R. Elsam, Church row, Newington, carpenter. *Att.* Theakston and Co. Church street, Blackfriars road.
R. Prested, Brick lane, Spitalfields, shoe maker. *Att.* J. Mayhew, Boswell court, Carey street.
E. Kendall, Tabernacle walk, Finsbury square, tallow chandler. *Att.* Williams, Upper John street, Fitzroy sq.
W. Hooton, Knightsbridge, coach maker. *Att.* Henrich, Palsgrave place, Temple bar.
W. Cutler, jun. Warminster, clothier. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
A. I. Bing, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury square.
R. Knight, Bath, cheesemonger. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford row.
R. Paimer, Chatham, cordwainer. *Att.* Chapman Prince's street, Bank of England.
H. Alexander, Moorfields, broker. *Att.* Maddock and Co. New square, Lincoln's inn.
S. Twamley, Eardington, iron master. *Att.* Devey and Hardwick, Bridgnorth.
R. Gibson, Selby, cooper. *Att.* James, Gray's inn place.
J. Bruckner, South Molton street, ladies' shoe maker. *Att.* Pike, Air street, Piccadilly.
June 17. T. and M. P. Merac, Queen Street, Cheapside, warehousemen. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
J. Hale, Bedminster, victualler. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn.
R. Corney, New Gravel lane, slopseller. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
T. Good, Kingston upon Hull, shoemaker. *Att.* R. Ellis, Cursitor street.
June 20. R. Armitstead, Giggleswick, cotton spinner. *Att.* W. and T. Carr, Blackburn.
J. Mallalieu, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist and weft. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.
R. B. and J. Hosking, jun. South Brent, yarn makers. *Att.* Tozer, Ashburton.
J. Hanson, Hurtsgreen, and T. Hanson, Battle, innkeepers. *Att.* Martin, Battle.
G. Hall, Bow street, Covent Garden, liquor merchant. *Att.* M'Dougal and Co. Lincoln's inn.
J. Stoneham, Bristol, tavern keeper. *Att.* Sheppard, Bath.

CERTIFICATES.

May 16. R. Culshaw, Wrightington, coal merchant. J. Kyle, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper R. Z. Troughton and J. Andrews, Cooper's row, wine merchants. E. Croydon, Stourbridge, baker and maltster. J. C. Smith, Bowling green lane, victualler. L. Hayden, Cheltenham, linen draper.
May 23. J. Hughes, Silver street, victualler. W. Stephens, Surrey street, Blackfriars road. J. Bennet and S. Lovesey, High Holborn, pawnbrokers. H. R. Jones, Type street, Finsbury square. J. Malcolm, Brentford, gardener. W. Hart and S. Turner jun. Lothbury, warehousemen. J. Townsend, Barnsley, grocer. B. Lloyd, Liverpool, merchant.
May 26. T. Jones, Gloucester, horse dealer. M. Lewtas, jun. Liverpool, dealer. B. Mountfort, Walsall, miller and grocer. R. Bankes, Liverpool, sail maker. R. Rowe, Penryn, merchant. J. Watson, Elton, cotton spinner.
June 2. J. Grime, Hulme, common brewer. S Beswick, Hulme, common brewer. W. Richardson, Wrotham, innkeeper. T. Massey, Lancaster, cotton and twist dealer.
June 6. J. Coles, Banbury, mealman. R. Bates, Cattle Bridge, porter merchant. J. Reader, Bishopsgate, wholesale linen draper.
June 13. H. Green, Southgate, farmer. W. Roughsidge, Liverpool, factor. J. Unsworth, Manchester, perfumer. J. Crouzet, Barton street, Gloucester, card and pasteboard maker: J. Willis, Wapping street, grocer. Ed. Pheasant, Three Crane court, Southwark, hop merchant. W. Hobson, Birmingham, dealer. J. Rudhall, Birmingham, linen draper. C. Wootten, Bath, milliner. J.

Foster, Manchester, cotton spinner. W. Phillips, Lambeth road, leather dresser. J. Oliphant, Fleet street, tailor.

June 16. R. Fowler, Mortimer street, upholder. W. Lazonby, Manchester, ironmonger. G. Rofley and R.Swinton, Gt. St. Helen's, merchants. R. Wallace, King str. wholesale linen draper.

June 20. D. J. Vander Hoeven, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. J. Lovell, Birmingham, pin manufacturer. W. Hepworth, Manchester, cotton merchant.

June 23. R. Tabrum, Walbrook, warehouseman. J.Leeman, Peterborough, linen draper. E. Purdie, St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. S. Buckle jun. Peterborough, money scrivener. A. Gerard, Gloucester street, Mary-la-bonne, merchant.

June 30. E. Newbury, Old Broad street, builder. J. Pepper, Bishop's Hatfield, linen draper. T. Bauck, Queen street, Cheapside, sugar refiner. J. Shynn, Stratford, victualler.

June 27. R. Coombs, Lyon's Inn, money scrivener. J. Gaskel, Nottingham, broker. A. Hayes, Lancaster, spirit merchant. A. Sellon, Honiton, grocer. R. P. Fuller, Guilford, ironmonger. J. Branch, Manchester, broker. A. Mackie, Philpot lane, coffee merchant.

July 4. R. Gill, Wakefield, miller. J. H. Smith, Water lane, Tower street, wine and spirit merchant. J. Chapman, Martin's lane, Cannon street, drysalter. W. Birt, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper. B. Baddeley, Whitechapel, dealer. J. Wallens, jun. Lye, victualler. H. Bagg, Beaminster, shopkeeper. R. Fisher, Witney, blanket weaver. S. Leonard, parish of St. George, Gloucester, victualler.

July 7. T. Skurray, Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter. A. Cassano, Piccadilly, auctioneer. J. Wilson, Warwick-court, Holborn, coal merchant. W. Smith, Wolverhampton, butcher.

July 11. T. Carter, Kingston upon Hull, victualler. R. Rawlinson, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. E. Atkinson, Bellinge, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer. B. Short, Finsbury place, merchant. S. T. West, Caistor, scrivener. W. W. Deschamps, and Co. Suffolk lane, merchants. S. Poole, Cheapside, haberdasher. J. Prior, Princes street, Spitalfields, dry-salter. W. Dartnell, George yard, Lombard street, stationer.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

May 25. The president and fellows of Trinity col. presented the Rev. T. Lee, B.D. to the rectory of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, and diocese of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot.

Rev. W. Church, and Rev. G. Hicks, M.A. elected fellows; Messrs. Dryden, Wilson, and Kinsey, scholars; and Mr. Hancock, Exhibitioner, of that society.

— 27. First day of Act term, Rev.T.Silver and H. Payne, students in law, of St. John's, admitted B. in civil law. Rev. J.B. Jenkinson and Mr. J.F.M. Dovaston, of Christ church; Rev. J. Lukin, of Oriel B. A. admitted M. A. Messrs E. Prodgers and H.W. Cobbe, of Trinity; W. Cappe, of Lincoln; G. Way, of Merton; E. Davison, J. Frowd, M. Arnold, W. H. Turner, and R. C. Certois, of Corpus Christi; and Rev. J. M. Wood, of St. Alban hall, admitted B.A.

The chancellor's prizes have been adjudged to Mr. J. T. Allen, B.A., of Brasenose, for the English essay on 'Duelling:' and to Mr. Law, student of Christ church, for the Latin verses, 'Plata Fluvius.' Also the prize, by an unknown benefactor, has been adjudged to Mr. M. Rolleston, scholar of University col., for the English verse, 'Moses under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the children of Israel from Egypt to the promised land.'

Rev. G. Bourne, M.A. fellow of Worcester col., has been instituted to the vicarage of Steeple Barton, in this county, on the presentation of R. B. Charlett, Esq.

Rev. R. Williams, M.A. and scholar of Jesus col. presented by the principal and fellows of that society, to the living of Landew, in the diocese of Landaff, Glamorganshire.

Trinity Sunday, the following gentlemen ordained at Christ church by the Bishop of Oxford:—*Deacons.*—E. Norton, B.A. fellow elect of University col.; W. Levett, B.A. Student of Christchurch; C. Smelt, B.A. Student of Christ church; G. Taunton, M.A. probationer fellow of Corpus Christi; T. H. Ashhurst, S.C.L. and C. Wrottesley, B.A. fellows of All Souls'; W.J. Chepmell, M.A. fellow of Pembroke; T W. Simpson, B.A. scholar of Worcester col.; C. Chappell, B.A. of University col. curate of Langford; R. Newton, M.A. fellow of Brasenose; J. Hudson, M.A. and H.L. Loring, B A.Dem. of Magdalen. A.D. Hendy, M.A. fellow of Oriel; J. N. Pigott, B.A. fellow of Worcester; W.H.E.Bentinck, B.A. student of Christ church.—*Priests.*—R Scott, M.A. of Brasenose, curate of Charlbury; F. Master, B.A. student of Christ church; R. Odell, B.A. fellow of New col.; S. Whittingham, M.A. probationer fellow of Corpus Christi; H. C. Jones, B.A. student of Christ church; J. Collins, B.A. scholar of Jesus; C. Chisholm, B.A. scholar of Worcester; T. Golightly, M.A. of Brasenose, curate of Chalgrove; C. Phillips, B.A. scholar of Jesus; H.P. Civilian, fellow of St. John's; H. Youde, B.A. scholar of Jesus; R. Heber, B.A. fellow of All souls'.

— 31. Rev. J. Johnson, M.A. of Merton col., vicar of Langford Berks, admitted B.D.

June 3. Rev. J. F. Parker, of Brasenose, and T.Jarvis, of St.Edmund hall, B.A. admitted M.A.; Messrs. C. Urquhart and T. Howes, of Magdalen, T.Babb, of Wadham, and D. Gregory, of Brasenose, admitted B.A.

— 6. Rev J. Radford, of Lincoln col.; Rev. B. Bandinel, of new col.; Mr. G. Phillipps, of Jesus, B.A. admitted M.A.; Mr. J. Cracroft, of Brasenose admitted B.A.

— 8. Rev. L. K. Pitt. M.A. and student in law of St. John's, admitted B. in civil law. Mr.C. Ord, of University, admitted B.A.

— 10. Was celebrated in the Theatre, Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of founders and benefactors of the University, when the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on R. Southby, Esq; of Appleton, in the county of Berks, formerly gentleman commoner of Exeter col. and honorary M.A. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on W. Barnard, Esq. and W. Hulton, Esq; gentlemen commoners of Brasenose: on H.E. Austen, Esq; gentleman commoner of Oriel; and on C.H. Hotchkys, Esq.; gentleman commoner of Exeter col.

The Creweian Oration was spoken by the Rev, E. Copleston, M.A. fellow of Oriel, professor of poetry, and one of the proctors of the University.

— 12. Rev. L. Pitt, B.C.L. of St. John's, admitted Doctor in civil law. Rev. A. Robertson, M.A. and Student in Divinity, of Christ church, admitted B.D.; Rev. J.T. Holloway, and Rev. I. Gosset, B.A. of Exeter col. admitted M.A.; Messrs. J. R. Le Cointe, of Trinity, J. P. Hastings, of Wadham, and J. Morris of Baliol, admitted B.A.

— 16. In full convocation, Rev. V. Lovett, D.D. of Trinity col. Cambridge, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales, was admitted to the same degree.

— 18. Rev. G. Strahan, M.A. Student in Divinity, of University col. Vicar of Islington, Middlesex, and Prebendary of Rochester, admitted B. and D.D. grand compounder.—Rev. G.F. Nott, fellow of all Souls', Sub-Preceptor and Chaplain to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and. Rev. A. Robertson, of Christ church, and Savilian Professor of Geometry, B.D. admitted D.D.—Mr. E. West, B.A. of University col. admitted M.A.—Sir E. Synge, Bart. and C. C. Chambers, Esq. of Christ church, admitted B.A. grand compounders.—Messrs. W. Crabtree, of University; H. Yeomans, of Pembroke; R. Marsham, of Christ church; G. Hanbury, of Worcester; E. Thomas and W. Ellis, of Jesus, admitted B.A.

Rev. C. Dunne, B.A. of Oriel, has been presented to the rectory of Earl's Croome, near Upton-upon-Severn, in this county, in the gift of his uncle, M. Dunne, Esq M.D. of Gatley park Herfordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. H. Green. M.A.

Rev. J. Williams, A.M. late of Christ church, has been instituted by the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell to the prebendal vicarage of North Leverton, Nots. on the presentation of the Rev. S. Smith, B.D. canon of Christ church. He has been also instituted by the Bishop of Oxford to the vicarage of South Stoke, in the diocese, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Christ church.

Cambridge.

May 24. The following gentlemen were ordained by the Bishop of Ely, *Deacons*. C. Tripp, B.A. Trinity col.; T. Paddon, B.A. Caius; R. Fiske, M.A. St. John's; *Priests*. J. Hudson, M.A. Trinity; J. Ward, B.A. Queen's; E. Simons, M.A. St. John's; J. Lawthian, M.A. Trinity.

Rev. J. Dalby, late vicar of Belton, Leicestershire, and formerly of Queen's col. has been appointed to the vicarage of Castle-Donington, on the presentation of the Earl of Moira

Rev. Mr. Denys is presented, by the Earl of Pomfret, to the vicarage of Bourn cum. Dyke and Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Rev J. Anderson, vicar of St. Nicholas, in Leicester, is presented by Sir C. G. Hudson, Bart. to the vicarage of Wanlip, in that county.

June 5. The late Sir W. Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged as follows: To Mr. T. Hughes, of St. John's col. for the *Greek Ode*; to Mr. J. Lonsdale, of King's, for the *Latin Ode*; and to Mr. E. Alderson sen. of Caius, for the *Epigrams*.

Dr. J. Luxmoore, Dean of Gloucester, and rector of St. Andrews, Holborn, is appointed to the vacant see of Bristol. He was formerly of King's col.

The R. hon. lord Rancliffe his been pleased to appoint the Rev. T. Mills, M.A. rector of Dembleby, in the county of Lincoln, to be one of his domestic chaplains.

Rev. C.E. Green, LL.B. of Emmanuel col. has been presented by the King, to the rectory of Dalbury in Derbyshire.

Rev. S. Butler, M.A. head master of Shrewsbury school and late fellow of St. John's col. is collated, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the prebend of Wolvey in Litchfield cathedral.

Rev. M. Slack has been instituted to the vicarage of All Saints, in Sudbury, on the presentation of H. Sperling, Esq.

June 11. The following gentlemen were admitted B. D. —Messrs. J. Kempthorn, G. Brathwaite, T. Jackson, and T. W. Hornbuckle, fellows of St. John's; S. Chilcott, fellow of Sidney; J. Gilpin, of Magdalen; W. Evans, of Pembroke hall; and T. C. Fell, fellow of Jesus.—The Hon. R.R. Barnard, of St. John's, brother to lord Barnard, at the same time admitted to the honorary degree of M.A.; Messrs. W. Walter, and T. Archer, of Peterhouse, and the Rev. S. Hall, of St. John's, to the degree of M.A.; and the Rev. W. Elstobb, and the Rev. J. Jones, of Trinity hall, to the degree of B.L.

The Bishop of this diocese held a visitation and confirmation at Ely on the 4th and 5th instant, when 358 persons confirmed; at Cambridge, on Monday and Tuesday, 1319 were confirmed; and at Linton, on Wednesday, 922.

Rev. T. Shield, B.D. fellow of St, John's, is appointed by the masters and fellows of that society to be head master of the free grammar school of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Kingsman Baskett.

June 17. At the levee at St. James', Mr. Smyth, of Peterhouse, had the honour of being presented to his Majesty, on being appointed to the professorship of modern history in this university.

Rev. C. Sandby, M.A. is presented by the earl of Moira to the vicarage of Belton, Leicestershire.

Rev. S. H. Savory, B.A. is instituted to the rectory of Twyford, in Norfolk, on the presentation of G. Thomas and J.T. Reed, Esqrs.

Rev. W. Gurney, of Clare-hall and Minister of the free chapel,* West Street, St. Giles' has been appointed to the rectory of St Clement Danes, Strand, in the gift of the executors of the late Marquis of Exeter.

* Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 178.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama-Office, June 25, 1807.

Since our last, that important charge which devolves on a great body of our population, the Election of Members to represent the Commons of the Realm in Parliament, has been completed, and that august Body, to which the nation now looks for associated wisdom and magnanimity, has commenced the duties of its station. The first meeting was on Monday last, when Mr. ABBOT was again chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, without any opposition. The general sense of that gentleman's character and services was, indeed, too powerful, to leave any doubt of his re-appointment receiving the universal sanction of the House; and the compliments to which this incident gives occasion, were felt by all to be very properly paid to his former merit and good conduct. But the session can hardly be said to be opened, till that official communication has been made from his Majesty, which all true Britons regret that the infirm state of his Majesty's eyes prevents him from making in person; we mean his Speech. Of this we present our readers with a copy; from which they will perceive that the present state of politics may be characterised by the term *indecision*, and that the dictates of prudence, in forming an opinion, are caution and circumspection. The nation has naturally been agitated by the collision of opposite opinions during the late Election, and some of the contests have been carried on with an ardour, and at an expense which almost exceeds credibility. If any confidence be due to report, the expenses of the election for the most extensive county in the kingdom, may be taken at £400,000: an amazing sum, surely! and it leads to the reflection, that, however convenient this mode of lightening their bags may be to those who suffer under the repletion of accumulated hoards, yet, unless talents and wealth were invariably companions, the representation of the people is not secure against perversion, by the very wealth of those who aspire to be representatives.

If any estimate of the spirit of party may be formed from this, and from other circumstances which have transpired, as to the intention of party leaders, we are strongly warranted in anticipating the systemated tactics of a determined opposition. We have, not long since, stated as our opinion, that great importance attaches to the temper and conduct of the Parliament now assembled; perhaps Europe, and the world, will have occasion to brand it with disgrace, or to venerate its memory for a long time to come. We hope and trust, that a sense of the magnitude of that charge which is entrusted to its care—no less than the fate of our own country, and of many others—will prevail in every bosom; and that however opinions may differ on minor particulars, yet that the more consequential determinations of this legislative body will be guided by wisdom, and executed by firmness.

Our readers will perceive that the finances of the nation occupy the attention of those whose office it is to direct and controul them.

We have formerly hazarded an opinion that the plans of the late ministers will be acted upon in some degree, and that the attempt to prevent the accumulation of the public burdens for some time to come will certainly be made. We doubt not that it may be made with considerable success, but, that it will in every part answer the expectations of those who proposed it, is more than we would willingly undertake to guarantee.

It affords us, however, a more pleasing prospect, than if we had to look forward only to further burdens, and privations: and we willingly pay our acknowledgement to the sagacity in which this intention originated. We feel a sincere pleasure in having already communicated to our readers very useful information on this subject. And we flatter ourselves with the hopes of furnishing whatever further elucidations a subject of such magnitude may require.

If we direct our attention to foreign parts we are naturally induced to enquire in the first place, what is passing on the theatre of war, and what is the true situation of those immense armies which have long faced each other without venturing to put their honour and their existence to the hazard of a general engagement. In the expected shock of these immense multitudes, lesser operations pass by almost unheeded; and what at some periods would make a deep impression on the public mind, is now heard indeed with sympathy, but soon forgotten.

The British Arms have suffered disadvantage in Egypt; though we persuade ourselves that none of their lustre has been tarnished by misbehaviour. Those checks which our forces meet with from time to time, should teach them to mingle caution with their ardour; and never to indulge the folly of despising their enemy. Our troops at Alexandria have been reinforced from Messina; and this expedition may yet prove of essential service, in occupying the Turkish forces.

But if the Turkish army have obtained an advantage over us, it does not appear that it has added much to the strength of that empire. The Turkish fleet, which those not acquainted with that people would have considered as formidable, when opposed to Admiral Duckworth, has not yet quitted its own shores, nor has ventured to abandon the protection of its own batteries. The blockade of the Dardanelles is the blockade of

Constantinople: and that capital can neither derive supplies of provision for its inhabitants, nor sailors for its fleet, from the sources which used to furnish them.

Italy is quiet throughout: Germany is quiet in the south: the north is disturbed, and distressed. Poland was suffered by the loss of Dantzic, which after 51 days open trenches has surrendered by capitulation to the French. Had the other Prussian fortresses been as well defended!——Sweden continues firm: and Denmark prudently provides for its safety by exerting *all* its strength: what can humanity do more?

Holland is treated somewhat cavalierly by its king, who takes the liberty of being at home or abroad with very little ceremony. The fact we believe to be, that he finds no great enjoyment in his situation; and that the patient exertions necessary to conduct his subjects who are equally restive, whether led or driven, is more than nature has interwoven in his constitution.

Spain and Portugal maintain the same relative situations as before.

Copy of His Majesty's Speech. June 27.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty in conformity to his declared intention has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of Parliament, His Majesty has received in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his Person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his Crown, and the true principles of the Constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the powers of the Continent; of assisting the efforts of those Powers against the ambition and oppression of France, of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert so essential under any course of events to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the Mediation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving Peace between his Majesty's Ally the Emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that Mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the Sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by His gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a Power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte, to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour and the interests of his ally.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—His Majesty has ordered the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament as may appear to be necessary.

"And his Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those enquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union, and harmony amongst his People. Such a spirit will most effectually promote the Prosperity of the Country at Home, give vigour and efficacy to its Councils, and its Arms Abroad; and can alone enable his Majesty, under the Blessings of Providence, to carry on successfully the great Contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's Moderation and Justice have ever led him to seek, a Peace—in which the Honour and Interests of his Kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the World may hope for Independence and Repose."

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Sir, As you have been pleased to give an account of The Endeavour Society, in your valuable work, I beg leave to enquire whether you would be disposed to favour the views and extend the publicity of that institution still farther by admitting a report of the *medical* department? Should you be disposed thus far to favour it, I shall take the liberty of troubling you with a few observations respecting that which I have the honour to hold. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

New Kent Road. C. PEARS.

It has of late become a fashion to furnish the public with the MEDICAL REPORTS of various Institutions: and perhaps it may not be long e'er they become a necessary part of periodical publications. The progress of medicine and the various improvements of which it is capable, with the very great *practical* importance necessarily attached to it, renders it an object of attention both in a scientific and a popular view. The various parts of the profession are at present so ill defined, that the best practitioners have daily occasion to lament the disproportion of their knowledge, to answer the various claims that are made upon it. How *little* do we know, *compared with what we want*, of the nature of the human constitution, the varieties and complication of disease, the action and qualities of remedies? and how thankfully do we grasp at whatever bears the sober appearance of experienced success, in the effectual treatment of diseases: since, for which of them can we certainly say we possess a *specific?* This state of knowledge, so full of disquietude to men of science, research, and experience, favours in an equal degree the pretensions of the empiric, and the delusions of the populace. How zealously therefore should the regular members of so honourable a profession as that of medicine, endeavour to remove the obstacles with which they are surrounded, and by comparing the result of their united experience—their daily practice—elucidate the effects arising from all the varieties of *dis ease, habit, constitution, situation, action* or *counteraction* of medicines? —No method perhaps could do this more effectually, than AUTHORISING *regular and stated* REPORTS from different individuals, affording the united advantages of EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, as the two grand sources of medical improvement—those from whence it was originally obtained, and those by which it can alone be perfected. While therefore only individuals are thus employed, the advantages of their reports must entirely depend upon their *opportunities* for observation, and their *ability* and faithfulness in making it; allowing however, that where FACTS are truly stated, much good may arise, beyond what they may see, by affording practical illustrations, of which they were not aware. On this account it is, that a considerable part of their utility may be derived from their being written in a *popular* way, that the information they are intended to convey, may not be empirically secreted, or confined to persons *in* the profession.

The complaints most prevalent within my observation during the last month have been of the *febrile, eruptive, and catarrhal* kind: including some severe cases of *phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism, cholera, and debility*. Of the first I shall briefly state, that among those in my own practice was one of the most severe cases of *scarlatina* (or scarlet fever) I ever saw—in an elegant young lady of 19—the eruption advancing in the shortest time, and with the greatest violence I ever witnessed: the symptoms accompanying it were extreme, and required those active measures, which were happily effectual, in the early administration of evacuants, and the copious use of febrifuge, and diluent remedies; which by the aid of that resolution and perseverance with which they were carried into effect by the fair patient herself, dispelled the danger, and restored her to health and to society. I believe that I was the means of communicating this disease, from a young gentleman I was attending at that time, and who had been sent from school, with the eruption upon him. In him it was less severe. This is an evil necessarily imposed by the nature of practice, and cannot be avoided. The cases of *phthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption, were relieved as speedily and effectually as I have usually found, by the treatment I have taken the liberty of laying before the public on that account.* The *rheumatisms* of elderly persons generally "give way" by the use of *stimulant and aperient* remedies, as in the cases alluded to. In cholera, I believe we have a *specific* in the catechu, † altho' there is reason to believe that the complaint is both different in itself, and more frequent in its recurrence than is generally supposed or allowed. Cases of debility are so frequent, (especially in large towns, and that from a variety of causes, as confinement, impure atmosphere, intemperance, irregularities, &c.) that almost every case may be said to be founded in debility; and consequently their removal depends upon the due and proper application of appropriate stimuli.

* See Cases of phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption of the lungs, successfully treated by C. Pears, F. L. S. &c. &c.

† See Medical Review and Magazine for February 1800, vol. 2 p. 305, where I have recommended this medicine, illustrated by a remarkable proof of its efficacy, in a case where more than 540 evacuations, in the short space of 3 days, was cured in a week.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, June 20, 1807.

The market for West-India produce still continues glutted; the more so in consequence of the recent arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of 63 vessels. Our brave troops have possessed themselves of Colonia, St Lucia, and other important posts upon the River Plate, in South America; hence our expectations are raised, that the present weight of West-India produce will be, in some degree, lightened when further success shall restore the capital of those parts of South America, Buenos-Ayres, to our power. There is no doubt but, if we could once obtain a *firm* footing in South America, our commercial interest would be infinitely benefited thereby; the produce of that part of the world has long been in itself a source of incalculable riches to Spain, and the population is, no doubt, capable of taking off a considerable assortment of our manufactures in return.

On the 9th of February last, a meeting was held of the British merchants and adventurers at Monte Video, when it was resolved, that a memorial should be presented to the governor praying an alleviation of the duties imposed by the order of council at home. The governor answered, that the duties must continue to be paid in terms of the order regulating the trade to Buenos-Ayres, but, in consideration of circumstances, security for the payment of the duties would be taken, till sales could be made. Copies of the proceedings have been sent home, that the merchants here might also memorialize government, which has been done. The result of this business gave general satisfaction, which however was soon damped, by a proclamation to admit neutrals to import wines and spirits, on paying only 6¾ per cent. duty more than the British, although there was a sufficiency in the British vessels to supply all the army and navy for a considerable period. The effects of this measure, of course, added to the disappointments of the adventurers, who are obliged to sell at a very bare profit indeed. The retail sale has been brisk, and the profits respectable, when the situation of things is considered.——By the New York papers of the 2nd of May, it appears, that the Americans have settled their disputes with the regencies of Tunis and Algiers; so that their Mediterranean trade will remain unmolested by the states of Barbary. We learn by a letter from the county of Leeds, in upper Canada, that the trade of that extensive province is wonderfully increasing, and that the intercourse with the distant Indian tribes is safe and uninterrupted, even as far as the Pacific Ocean.——St. Helena was in want of every necessary at the late arrival of the Perseverance store-ship: the settlement had been on short allowance for several weeks. The project of obtaining supplies of cattle from the coast of Benguela, had not succeeded, as the cattle died soon after being landed. ——The merchants concerned in the wine trade are in daily expectation of, and anxiously looking for, the arrival of the Lisbon mails, in order to learn the prospects of the approaching vintage. The merchants residing at Oporto, by the last advices from that quarter, are under no apprehensions with regard to invasion, wherewith they have so long been threatened. Several of the English residents have, however, thought proper to send home large quantities of their wines, for their better security; in consequence of which, the port wine market is overstocked: nor is the general quality of the wine good, a great part of it having been imported quite *green*.——At Glasgow, trade has been dull lately; the sales of cotton not large, as the spinners are now fully supplied: the demand is, notwithstanding, fair and steady. 455 bales of cotton have lately been imported into the Clyde.——At the weekly sale of copper, at Redruth, on Thursday the 4th. instant, 718 tons Dolcoath mine sold at prices from £3. 13*s*. 6*d*. to £12. 12*s*.; 278 tons of Wheal Fanny at £10. 14*s*.; and 129 tons of other mines from £5. 5*s*. to £11. 14*s*. At the sale at Swansea, on the same day, 36 tons of Loughshinny sold at prices from £16. 9*s*. 6*d*. to £23. 18*s*.—The accounts from the hop plantations are not very favorable; the grounds round Canterbury are in general short of bine, and sickly. In some, where the bine is stronger, they look better than they did a few days since. Accounts from all parts of East Kent, are alike unfavorable. In West Kent, the bine is stronger: but in no other respect do the grounds look better. In Worcestershire, the plantations have a very bad appearance: the beginning of last week the fly had decreased, but with the warm weather it has returned again. 140 pockets of hops were lately sold in Worcester market, prices £5. to £5. 5*s*. In Kent they are dearer. ——*Liverpool imports last week.* 791 hhds. and tierces of sugar; 582 bags and casks of coffee; 1357 bales Demerara, 4 do. Trinidad, 125 do. Jamaica, 625 do. Charleston, 1488 do. New York and 661 do. New Orleans cottons; 2 hhds. maderia; 57 puncheons rum; 1176 ox hides; 1650 qrs. of wheat; 116 bars of iron; 210 pieces of brandy and 2751 barrels of flour.

The East-India Company have declared for sale in September next, 36,828 pieces of Bengal muslins, 200,454 callicoes, 17,343 prohibited piece goods; also 351,129 pieces of Coast goods, in October.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... £6
Ditto out and home.. 12
Senegambia.....10 *gs.*
Madeira.....6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Windward and Leeward Islands.....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Jamaica.....8 *gs.* ret. 4
South Whale-fishery and back.....20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships)..10 *gs.* ret. 5
Ditto (American ships).....3 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent.....10 *gs.* ret. 5*l*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....20 *gs.* ret. 10
Lisbon and Oporto.....6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh..4 *gs.* ret. 2*l*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen.....1½ *gs.*
Glasgow.....3 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....3 gs.
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight....1¼ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.....1½ *gs.*
Bristol, Wales Chester, Liverp. Whith....2 *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c...1¼ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.....2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.....1½ *gs.*
Toenngen (neutrals).....2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.....3 *gs.* ret. 30s.
Stockholm and places adjacent.....4 *gs.* ret. 2*l*
Musquito shore, Honduras, places adjacent 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore..6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Cape G H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships)....4 *gs.*

Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 1¼ *gs.*
Oporto or Lisbon.....6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Gibraltar.....8 *gs.* ret. 4
Madeira.....6 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Jamaica and Leeward Islands.....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Un. States of America (Brit. ship.)....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Ditto.....(American ships).....3 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London.....2½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto.....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
United States of America (Brit. ships)....10 *gs.*
Ditto (American ships).....3 *gs.*
West Indies and Jamaica.....8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Liverpool or Chester.....25*s.* 6*d.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gainsbro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Portsmouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London 10 *gs.* ret. 2*l*
Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, &c... 12 *gs.* ret. 2*l*
Poole and *Dartm.*—*Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 4 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto.....10 *gs.* ret. 5*l*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Jamaica to the U. States of America.... 10 *gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland....12 *gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. King....20 *gs.* ret. 5*l*.
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 12 *gs.*
East Indies to London.....15 *gs.*

Prices Current, May 20, 1807.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£3	8	0	to	£3	1	0	Logwood chips		£8	0	0	to	£9	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	16	0		4	0	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.		4	6	0		5	3	0
Brandy, Coniac ....gal.	1	0	0		0	0	0	Mahogany	ft.	0	1	0		0	2	4
Ditto Spanish	0	18	6		0	0	0	Oak plank, Dantz.	last	6	10	0		7	0	0
Camphire, refined.. .lb.	0	4	10		0	4	11	Ditto American	—	6	10	0		7	10	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	14	10	0		20	0	0	Oil, Lucca,	—25 gal. jar	12	12	0		13	0	0
Cochineal, garbled....lb.	1	4	0		1	12	6	Ditto spermaceti	—ton	68	0	0		69	0	0
Ditto East-India ..	0	5	3		0	6	0	Ditto whale	———	29	10	0		30	0	0
Coffee, fine .....cwt.	7	5	0		7	14	0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest		2	6	0		2	8	11
Ditto ordinary	4	4	0		5	5	1	Pitch, Stockholm	—cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	10		0	1	17	Quicksilver	———lb.	0	3	10		0	3	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6		0	1	8	Raisins, bloom	—cwt.	5	0	0		6	0	0
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	6		0	1	4	Rice, Carolina	———	1	13	0		1	14	0
Ditto East-India..	0	1	1		0	2	0	Ditto East-India	———	none				—		
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	3	10	0		4	4	0	Rum, Jamaica	—gal.	0	3	9		0	4	9
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1	12	0		0	0	0	Ditto Leeward I.	——	0	3	0		0	3	6
Ditto Petersburgh ..H.	22	0	0		23	0	0	Saltpetre, East-India,	cwt.	2	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	20	0	0		21	0	0	Shellack	———	3	10	0		7	10	0
Elephants Teeth ....cwt.	30	0	0		36	0	0	Thrown-silk, Italian,	lb.	1	15	0		2	5	0
———Scrivell	22	0	0		30	0	0	Raw-silk, Ditto	——	1	3	0		1	6	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	70	0	0		80	0	0	Ditto China	——	1	9	0		1	13	6
Ditto Petersburgh	64	0	0		66	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi		0	9	0		1	2	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	6	15	0		6	18	0	Ditto organzine		none				—		
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	0	0		1	1		Tar, Stockholm	—bar.	1	7	0		1	8	0
Ditto English	none				—		0	Tin in blocks	——cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0		11	10	0	Tobacco, Maryl.	—lb.	0	0	10		0	1	0
Ditto Sandrach	3	10	0		6	6	0	Ditto Virginia	———	0	0	6		0	0	7½
Ditto Tragacanth	24	0	0		0	0	0	Whale-fins	———ton	26	0	0		0	0	0
Gum Seneca..... cwt.	5	15	0		6	0	0	Red port	———pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	64	0	0		65	0	0	Lisbon	———	87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	64	0	0		0	0	0	Madeira	———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Indigo, Carraccoa.....lb.	0	11	9		0	13	6	Sherry	———butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	5	0		0	12	0	Mountain	———	75	0	0		80	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Vidonia	——— pipe	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Swedish	28	0	0		0	0	0	Calcavella	———	90	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Norway	26	0	0		0	0		Claret	———hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Archangel———	none.				—		0	Tallow, English	——cwt.	2	14	6		0	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	39	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Russia, white	—	2	11	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	37	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto —— yellow	—	2	16	0		0	0	0
Ditto white ———	54	0	0		0	0	0	Wax, Guinea, ———		10	0	0		1	0	0

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
May 22	5s. 8d.	5s. 8d.	6s. 4d.	5s. 8d.	7s. 8d.
29	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	7 0
June 5	5 0	5 4	6 4	5 8	7 8
12	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 4	6 8

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

May 22	4 8	5 0	5 10	5 8	7 0
29	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 4	6 8
June 5	4 2	4 8	6 0	5 8	6 8
12	4 4	4 8	4 8	5 4	6 4
19	4 6	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 4

	St. James'.* Hay.	St. James'.* Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Whitechapel.* Straw.
May 22	£5 5 0	£3 10	£5 12 0	£3 8 0
29	5 10 0	3 10 0	5 12 0	3 10 0
June 5	5 10 0	3 9 0	5 12 0	3 10 0
12	5 10 0	3 9 0	5 12 0	3 10 0
19	5 10 0	3 9 0	5 10 0	3 10 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£5 5 to £6 10	Kent	£6 0 to £7 0
Sussex	5 0 — 5 16	Sussex	5 10 — 6 6
Essex	5 0 — 5 10	Farn.	10 11 — 11 11

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	22½d
Dressing Hides	18½d
Crop Hides for cutting	23
Flat Ordinary	20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	42
Ditto 50 to 70	42

TALLOW,* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 1½d.

Soap, yellow, 74s.; mottled, 84s.; curd, 88s.

Candles, per dozen, 10s. 6d.; moulds, 11s. 6d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 22	40s. 3d. to 43s. 0d.	40s. 0d. to 49s. 0d.
29	40 0 — 43 0	41 3 — 48 0
June 5	40 9 — 43 6	41 6 — 49 6
12	44 0 — 46 6	44 6 — 50 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
May 22	4s. 0d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 0d.
29	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾
June 5	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾
12	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾

Those marked thus *, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—June 12.

Amsterdam	36-6	Genoa	45
Ditto at sight	35-10	Venice, *n. C.*	52
Rotterdam c.f.	11-7	Lisbon	64¾
Hamburgh	34-8	Oporto	65
Altona	34-9 2½u	Dublin	10¾
Paris liv.	24-10	Cork	11¼
Ditto 2 us.	24-14		
Bourdeaux	24 14		
Cadiz	38¼		
Madrid	38¼		
Bilboa	37¼		
Leghorn	49¾		
Naples	42		

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£. s. d.
Portugal gold in coin&bars, per oz.	4 0 0
New dollars	0 5 5
Silver in bars	0 5 8
Agio, B. of Holland, 5½ p.c	

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

May 23	3934 quarters.	Average	71s.	11d.
30	7029	— — — —	71	6¾
June 6	8491	— — — —	69	11¾
13	4606	— — — —	67	10

FLOUR.

May 23	13,311 sacks.	Average	64s.	4½d
30	10,895	— — — —	64	5¼
June 6	9562	— — — —	64	2
13	16,130	— — — —	64	3¼

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	11 o'clock Night.	Noon 1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
May						
21	56	65	50	30,06	70	Fair
22	53	67	52	,20	40	Fair
23	56	73	58	,17	62	Fair
24	60	78	64	,01	70	Fair
25	64	78	68	29,75	70	Fair
26	62	69	56	,76	43	Fair
27	51	64	52	,95	41	Fair
28	52	66	47	,84	52	Fair
29	48	57	43	,68	80	Cloudy
30	43	45	46	,61	0	Rain &h. wind
31	49	56	44	,82	15	Showery
June						Showery
1	47	58	49	,80	17	
2	49	57	51	,92	20	Showery
3	46	57	46	30,00	21	Fair
4	54	60	53	,11	37	Fair
5	55	57	52	,07	30	Cloudy
6	54	56	50	29,90	0	Rain
7	47	48	46	,62	0	Rain
8	47	63	55	,63	42	Fair
9	56	65	56	,78	52	Fair
10	57	65	54	30,02	28	Cloudy
11	55	67	56	,02	21	Cloudy
12	57	68	52	,14	35	Fair
13	58	69	51	,20	51	Fair
14	55	67	55	,11	30	Cloudy
15	56	76	64	29,92	56	Fair
16	58	71	60	,72	61	Fair
17	56	67	56	,92	58	Fair
18	55	64	54	30,07	61	Fair
19	55	65	55	,21	62	Fair
20	57	67	54	,22	63	Fair

The average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, dock stock, fire office shares, &c., in June 1807, *at the office of Mr. Scott,* 25, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Coventry Canal, £530 per share; the dividend for the last half year was £14 per share, net.—Stourbridge, £185, the last half yearly dividend £5. 10s.—Leeds and Liverpool £176, paying £8 per share, net per annum.—Grand Junction £90, including the half yearly dividend of £1. 10s. net per share, payable July 6th.—Ellesmere £55, Croydon £55, Kennett and Avon £20, Union £26, for £91 paid Lancaster £19.—Swansea harbour bonds £75 per cent., West India Dock stock £150 per cent., dividing £5 per cent., net at Midsummer and Christmas.—London Dock £118 to £121 per cent.; East India Dock £123 per cent; Globe Insurance £111 to £115 per cent—Rock Life Insurance 4s. to 7s. per share premium; Southwark Porter Brewery £10 to £12. 10s per cent. prium.

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JUNE, 1807.——Grand Total, 1020

	Of the line.	44 to 50 guns.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-brigs.	Total.
In Commission.....	143	18	175	210	235	781
In Ordinary	40	11	60	44	4	159
Building.....	32	—	17	31	—	80

Daily Prices of STOCKS 18th MAY to 22d JUNE, 1807.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
May 18	—	63	63⅜	80⅜	—	—	—	—	97⅞	14P	—	7⅛	180½	—	5P	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	63⅜	44	—
19	231½	62⅞	63⅜	80⅜	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	14⅞	61½	7⅛	180½	—	6P	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	63⅜	44	—
20	231	62⅞	63⅜	80⅜	—	98⅜	17 13/16	—	—	15	62⅛	7⅛	187	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
21	231½	62⅞	63⅜	80⅜	—	98⅜	17 13/16	—	—	13	—	7⅛	—	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
22	231½	62⅞	63⅜	80⅜	—	98⅜	17 13/16	—	—	2	—	—	188	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
23	—	63	63⅜	81	—	98⅜	18	—	—	—	—	7⅛	188	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
25	—	63	63⅜	81	—	99	18	—	—	2	—	7⅛	187½	—	4P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
26	231½	63	63⅜	81⅛	—	99	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	187½	—	6P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
27	231½	63	63⅜	81⅛	—	99	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	187½	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	3P	—	63⅜	44	—
28	—	62⅞	63⅛	81	—	Shut	17⅞	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63⅜	44	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	—	—	—
30	230½	63	63⅜	81⅛	—	Shut	17⅞	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	187⅞	—	7P	69	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
June 1	—	63¼	63⅞	81⅛	—	1	17 13/16	—	—	—	62	7⅛	188	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
2	232	63¼	64⅛	81⅜	—	—	18	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	189	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
3	—	63	Shut	80⅜	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	—	—	7P	Shut	—	Shut	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	233	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	Shut	17 13/16	—	—	1½	62⅞	7⅛	Shut	—	9P	—	—	—	—	—	3P	—	63⅜	44	—
6	—	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	—	—	9P	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
8	—	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	62¼	7⅛	—	—	9P	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
9	233½	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	—	—	8P	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
10	234	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	62⅜	7⅛	—	—	8P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63⅜	44	—
12	234	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	62¼	7⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4P	—	63⅜	44	—
13	234	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	—	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	3P	—	63⅜	44	—
15	—	63¼	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	—	7⅛	—	—	7P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63⅜	44	—
16	234½	63⅜	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1½	62¼	7⅛	—	—	6P	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
17	234½	63⅜	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	18	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	5P	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	63⅜	44	—
18	235	63⅜	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1	62	7⅛	—	—	2P	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	63⅜	44	—
19	234½	62⅞	63⅜	81⅛	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	63⅜	44	—
20	—	63	—	81	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1	—	7⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—
22	—	—	—	81	—	—	17 13/16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2P	—	63⅜	44	—